

A Booke of fishing with Hooke & Line, and of all other instruments there- unto belonging.

*Another of sundrie Engines and
Trappes to take Polcats, Buzards, Rattes,
Mice and allother kindes of Vermine & Beasts
whatsoever, most profitable for all Warri-
ners, and such as delight in this kinde
of sport and pastime.*

Made by L. M.



L O N D O N.

Printed by Iohn Wolfe, and are to be solde
by Edward White dwelling at the little North
dore of Waukes at the signe of the Gunne.

A Booke of Hunting

F 516.1 *

with a Table of the Game, and

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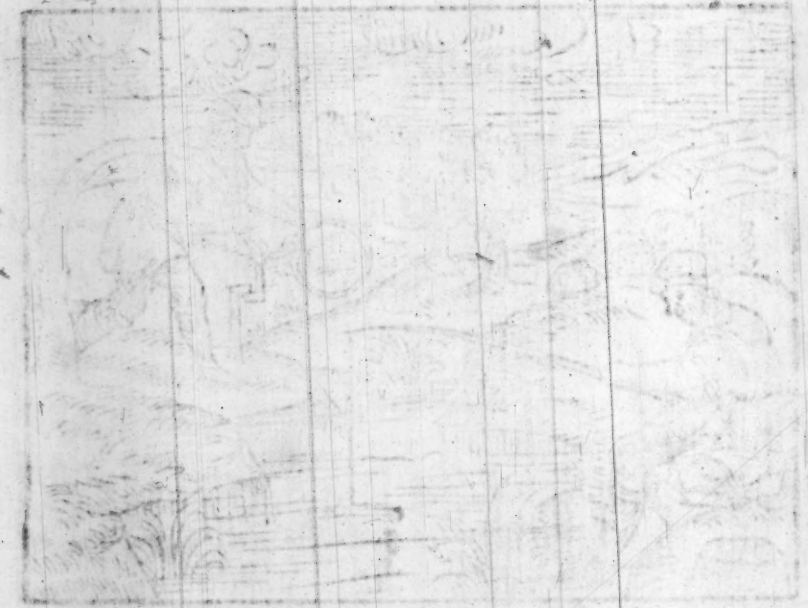
Trappes to take Pooleys, Buzzards, Rares,

and other kinds of Game

whatsoever, and profitable for all

persons, which is delight in this

of sport and recreation



LONDON

Printed by John Wolfe and are to be sold

by Edmund Blount at the little shop
in the Strand at the Gate of the Church

First the knowledge of angling with the Hooke and Lyne.



Here will I declare briefly unto you, how to angle with the hooke & lyne, in what times best, and in what places of the water to take fish. First in standing poles, ye shall angle where the water is something deepe. There is no great choise of any place where it is any thing deepe, either in pole or other standing water: but in a riuer, ye shall angle best where it is deepe and cleare by the ground, being grauell or clay without any muddie or weedes, and in whirling waters, or in a couert, as vnder a hollow banke or rootes of trees, or long weedes floating aboue on the water, all these places are troublesome: also it is good angling in deepe stiffe streames, or in falles of waters and weares, and in fludde gates, and mill poles, and it is good whereas the water resteth by the banke, or where the streame runneth nigh thereabout, being deepe and cleare by the ground, or any other place where ye may see any fishbone aboue in the water, or hath any other feeding place to resort, or on that side the water where the winde hath no great power.

What times best to angle,

Here shall ye vnderstand what time of the day is best to angle, from the beginning of May, vnto the month of September fish will byte. The best angling to take fish, is early in the morning from foure of the clock vntill it be eight a clocke, other be meetly, but not so good as in the morning: also the eueninge be indifferent good to angle, if it be somewhat calme withall, or els not good, the winde blowing from the South or West.

Also if it be a cold whistling winde in a darke lowering

day, for the darke loursing weather is much better to angle in: then in a cleare sunny day; and from the beginning of September vnto the end of Aprill, ye shall spare no time of the day to angle, and likewise many poole fish will byte best in the mid day about none. If ye shall see any time of the day, the Tronte, or Crayling leape, ye may then angle to him a double worrne, according to the same month, and if the water both ebbe and flow, the fish in some place will byte best at the ebbe, and in some places at the flow, according to the places of rest, as behind pillars and arches of bridges, or such like suckering places in the most quiet water.

In what wether to angle in.

Here ye shall vnderstand in what wether ye shall best angle as aforesaide in the darke loursing day, when the winde bloweth southly from the South or West: in the Summer season when the sunne is very hote, it is then naught to angle, but from September vnto Aprill, it is then good in a faire sunny day, the winde being then good: if it haue any part of the Orient or East, it is then naught to angle, for they will not byte, or when it is a great winde, snow, raine, or haile, or in a great tempest of thunder, or lightening, for it feareth them, or els in a swooly hote wether, all these times are not good to angle for to take fish.

Of twelue lets in taking fish.

Ye shall here vnderstand there be twelue manner of impediments or lets which causeth a man to take no fish, without other cunning that may happe by casualtie. The first is if your harnesse or lynes be not fitly made: the second is, if your hautes be not good nor fine: the third is, when that ye angle not in the byting time: the fourth is, if that your fish be fearefull of the sight of man: the fift is, if the water be very thicke, white or redde by any floud late fallen:

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salern: the sixt is, if the fish for colde doe not stirre abroad: the seventh is, if the wether then be too hote: the eight is, if it be in rainy wether: the ninth is, if then haile or snow do fall: the tenth is, if it be in any tempest: the eleuenth is, if then it be a great winde: the twelfth is, if the winde blow from the East, for that is worst, and commonly neither winter nor summer the fish will then bite: the West and North windes be good, but the South winde best of all.

To take the Salmon.

The Salmon is a gentle fish, but he is rumbrous to take: for commonly he is but in deepe places of great rivers, and commonly in the midst of the river: he is in season from March vnto Michaelmasse, and ye shall angle to him with a red worme, from the beginning to the ending, and with the bobbe worme that breedeth in the dung-hill: also there is a soueraigne baite that breedeth on the water docke: the Salmon byteth not at the ground, but at the fote or above: ye may also take him with the dubbe worme at such time when he leapeth, but it hath seldom scene, and ye shall take him in like manner as ye doe take the Trout, or Grayling, or the Dace.

For the Troute.

The Troute is in season from March vnto Michaelmasse, he useth commonly a cleane grauely ground, and in a streame: ye may angle to him at all times with a ground lyne, lying or running, sauing in the leaping time, then with the dubbe sipe, and carely in the morning with a running ground lyne, and further in the day with the fote lyne. Also ye may angle to him, in March with a Penolue hanged on your hooke by the nether parte without anye fote or plumbe, drawing it vpper and downe in the streame till ye feele him fast, but if ye angle to him with the sipe, ye shall strike when he is a fote and

more from your baite, for he commeth so fast ye may in the same time angle to him with a ground lyne, and bayted with a red worme, for that is a good sure baite, and is most bled. Also in March, Aprill, May, September and October take the Menow on your hooke: in December, Januarie and Februarie drag with the bobworme at the ground: in June, July and August, fish with made flies on your hooke: on the vpper parte of the water, for that is a sure baite and is most bled.

In Aprill take the red worme, and also of Juneba, otherwise called seven eyes, or the great canker worme that breedeth in the barke of a great tre, and the red snaille. In May, take the stone flye or Caddis worme, and the bobbe worme vnder the Colworte: also ye may take the silke worme, and the baite that breedeth on a Fearnleafe.

In June take the red worme, and nippe of his head, and put it on your hooke, and a codworme before. In July take the great red worme, and the codworme together. In August take the flesh flye, and the great red worme, and the fat of bacon, and binde it about your hooke. In September take the red worme, and the menow. In October, take the same, for they are speciall good for the Troute in all times of the yeare, from April vnto September, the Trout leapeth, then angle to him with a dubbed or armed hooke according to the saide monethes, for hec is strong in the water.

For the Grayling.

The Grayling, otherwise named Ambre, ye may angle for him as ye doe for the Troute, and these are commonly his baites: in March and in Aprill ye shall take the red worme: in May yee shall take the greene worme, and asurall grayled worme, and the Docke canker, and the worme on the halwothorne: in June, the baite that breedeth betwene the barke and the tre of the Oke: in July, the baite that breedeth on the Fearnleafe, and the great red worme, and nippe of his head, and put it on your hooke with

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with the Codworme before: in August the red worme and the docke worme, and all the yeare after use chiefly the red worme.

For the Barbyll.

The Barbell is a subtil and a straunge fish to take, and very daintie to take his baite: these are commonly his baytes, in March and in Aprill ye shall angle to him with fresh cheese laide on a boorde, and so cut it in small peeces square, the length of your hooke: then take a candle and burne it or lineare it on the end at the point of your hooke till it looke yelow: then binde it on your hooke with fletchers silke, and make it rough like a welbede worme, and this is verie good for all somer season: but in May and June ye shall take the Halwthorne worme, and the great redde worme before: in July the red worme for a cheefe baite, and the Halwthorne worme together, and also the worme that breedeth in the water dog lease, and the pong Hornet worme together: in August and for all the yeare, take the tallow of a sheepe and soft cheese of each alike, and grinde or scrape them well and small together, till it ware fine and tough, then put a little wheate flower, and make it into little pellets, and this is a good baite to angle at the bottom, and see that it doe sinke alone in the water, or els it is not good for this purpose.

The Carpe.

The Carpe also is a straunge and daintie fish to take, his baites are not well knowne, for he hath not long bene in this realme. The first bringer of them into England (as I have bene credibly enformed) was maister Malcoll of Plumsted in Sussex, who also brought first the planting of the Hippin in England: but now many places are replenished with Carpes, both in poundes and rivers, and because not knowing well his cheefe baites in each month, I will write the lesse of him, he is a straunge fish in

the water, and very straunge to byte, but at certayne times
 to wit, at foure a clocke in the morning, and eight at night
 be his chiefe byting times, and he is so strong enarmed in
 the mouth, that no weake harnesse will hold him, and his
 byting is very tickle: but as touching his baytes, hauing
 small knowledge by experience, I am loth to write more
 then I know and haue prooued. But well I wote, the
 red worme and the Penow bee good baites for him in all
 times of the yeare, and in Iune with the cadys or water
 worme: in Iuly, and in August with the Maggot or gen-
 tyll, and with the coale worme, also with paste made with
 hony and wheate flower, but in Automme, with the redde
 worme is best, and also the Grasshopper with his legs cut
 off, which he wil take in the morning, or the whites of hard
 egges steeped in farte ale, or the white snail.

The Chenyn.

The Chenyn is also a warie fish to take, and very feare-
 full: In March he will byte at the redde worme at the
 ground, for commonly he will byte at the ground and some-
 what deepe at all times of the yeare, in April, the cadys or
 ditch canker, and the canker that breedeth in the barke of
 a tree, and the worme that breedeth betwene the barke
 and the Oke tree: also the red worme, and the young frogge
 his legges and fete cut off, also the stone Cadys fy, and
 the bobbe worme under the coluturd, likewise the redde
 snail: in May, the baite that breedeth on the Oyar leafe,
 and the docke canker together put upon your hoke, and
 the baite that breedeth on the seric leafe, also the codde
 worme, and a baite that breedeth on the hawthorne, and
 the worme that breedeth on the oke leafe, and also the silke
 worme, and the codde worme together: in Iune, take then
 the Crekets and the Doe fy, and also the red worme, the
 eade cut off, and a codde worme before, also the worme in
 the Oyar leafe, and young frogges, the fete cut off by the
 body or by the knie, also the baite on the hawthorne, and
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the codwozme together, and the dunghill grubbe or woyme and a great Crashopper: in July, the Crashopper, and the humble Bée in the medow the watercress, also young wasps and white young Hornets taken in their combs, and the greate branded flye that breedeth in pathes of medowes, and the flying Pismyrs, which be in the pismyr hills: in August, take the Colewort woyme, and the Gentyll or Magot untill Michaclmasse, and in September, take then the red woyme, and these baites when ye may get them, which is, Cherries, young Pysle not haired, and the solw woyme that breedeth in postes of the house.

The Breame.

The Breame is a noble fish counted and a daintie, he is good to take, he is a strong fish in the water, ye shall angle to him from March unto August with the redde woyme, and then with the Butterflye, and the græne flye, and also with the baite that breedeth among græne ræde, and a woyme that breedeth in the barke of a dead tre, and to take young Bremets, take the Gentils or Maggots, and from August all the yeare after yee shall take the red woyme, and if ye angle for him in the riuer, ye shall then take of browne bread, for that is good, yet some doe vse in Aprill and May, the woyme that breedeth on the Elm and willow, and cheiwd bread is very good, and all other baites bled for the Cheyn, but specially young waspes.

The Tench.

The Tench is a fish that feedeth at the bottom, and most parte of the yeare among the mudde, and most he stirreth in the monethes of June and July, and in other times of the yeare but little: the Tench is an euill byter, and very subtil to take with the angle, his common baites are these, for all the yeare they take browne bread tossed and smeared

red with hony in likenesse of a buttered tosse, also they take the great red worme, and for a chiefe baite, take the blacke bloud in the hart of a sheepe, and mire it with flower and hony, and temper them all together something softer then pappe or paste, and annoint therewith your red worme on your hooke: it is very good both for this kinde of fish, and for other also, and they will byte thereat much the better at all times.

To take Pearch.

The Pearch is a daintie fish and passing wholesome for a man, he is also a free and greedy byter: these are his baites, in March they take the red worme, in Aprill, the bobbe worme vnder the colwung, in May, the hawthorne worme and the codworme, in June the baite that breedeth in an olde hollow oke, and the great canker: in July the baite that breedeth on the Dzier leafe, and the great bobbe worme that breedeth in the dunghill, and the flyboate worme that breedeth on the wode raggelwort, and the cod worme: in August, then take the red worme and the Maggots or gentils, and the Penow tred by the lippe, and for all the yeare after, ye shall take the red worme, for that is best.

The Roche.

The Roch is a wholesom fish and easie to take with the angle, for he is a ready byter: these are his baites: in March ye shall take the red worme, in Aprill, the bobbe worme vnder the colwung, in May, the baite that breedeth on the oke leafe and the flying Emnat, and the bobbe worme that breedeth in the dunghill: in June the flying Ante, and the baite that breedeth in the Dzier, and the codworme: in July, the worme in the slagge roste, and ye shall take of house flies, and the baite that breedeth on the oke, and the worme that breedeth in the small nutte, and also the gentils, till Michaelmasse, and after Michaelmasse take the fatte of Bacon. Another speciall baite, take faire wheate

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Wheate and seeth it like surmantis: then take it out of the water and drie it, then frie it with honny, and good store of saffron, and then put it on your hooke, and the fish will bite thereat marvellous fast. But before ye angle, ye shall cast into the water a fewe crummes of bread, or take some crummes and fry them with some honny, and mixe it with saffron, and see ye frie it not too much, for this is good and a chiefe baite.

The Dace.

The Dace is a gentle fish to take, and quicke at the bayte, hee biteth all the sommer nie the toppe of the water, and they angle to him without the fote in March, his bayte is the red worme, in Aprill, the bobbe worme vnder the cow torde, in May, the docke canker, and the bayte that is vnder the slowe thorne, and the worme on the oake leafe: in June, the codworme, and the bayte that breedeth on the Oyser, and the white worme in the dunghill: in July then take house flies, and the flies that doe breede in ppsnyre hilles: also the codde worme and gentilles or magots, and those vse vntill Michaelmas, and if the water then be cleare, ye shall take fish when other take none: and from that time forth, take baytes for him as ye do for the Roch, for commonly of their baytes and byting be all alike.

The Bleke.

The Bleke is a little fish in byting, and commonly hee bites not nie the bottome, but about and in the middell of the water. His baytes from March to Michaelmas, are the same baytes which are written afore for the Roch. And also the Dace, sauing for all the sommer season, angle for him asmuch as you may with the house flie, & for the winter season, ye shall angle to him with Bakon flesh, and other baytes made mete for his purpose, as hereafter ye shall more vnderstand thereof.

The Ruffe.

The Ruffe is a holefome fish & good to byte, and ye shall angle to him with the same baytes, in all the moneths of the yeare, as I haue tolde you before of the Perch, for these two fishes are in eating and feeding all alike, sauing that the Ruffe is not so bigge as the Perch, for they are commonly alwayes lesse of growth, but the red worme is chiefe for them both.

The Flounder.

The flounder is also a holefome fish for sicke folkes, and he will be in fresh waters and riuers, he is free in byting, but a subtil byter after his manner, in nibling long ere he take the bayte: and commonly when he sucketh his meate, he feedeth at the ground, and therefore ye must angle to him with a lying ground line: and they vse for him but one manner of bayte which is the red worme, for that is the common and chieftest bayte for him, and all manner of fish.

The Googing.

The Googing is a good and a holefome fish, he is a readie byter, and byteth commonly at the ground, & his baytes thzough out the yeare are these: the red worme for the chieftest, also the codde worme and the gentell: and ye must angle to him with a flosse or corke, and let alwayes your bayte be within two fingers or an inch of the bottome or lesse, or else for to dragge on the ground, for so it is best and most sownest to take them. He vseth in deepe places with cleane sand or grauell ground at the bottome, as at wapers, bridges, and miltales.

The Menow.

The Menow is a small fish and a bold byter, and byteth commonly at the bottome, as the Googine: it is a holefome fish to eat if he be gauld. For when he shineth in the water,

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water, he is then bitter, though his bodie be small: and he is a great rauening byter, and will haue the bayte besore o^rther fish: ye shall angle to him with the same baytes as ye doe for the Gogin, saying they must be small. And with a small hooke, or else ye shall often be deceived by them: some angles to them with a line of two hokes or three, two together and on other hooke aboue: they will be in all shalow places as in ditches, and such like.

The Yeele.

The Yeele is a greedie feede, and hee byteth alwayes at the bottome, ye shall see commonly holes in the bottom of the water, if ye put in your hooke there, yee shall some haue him byte if he be there, and he will holde very harde a long time, ye must therefore holde your line stiffe, and hee will yeld at length if ye plucke and strue with him hastely ye are like to lose him. And when he lyeth in a hole, it shall be best for to angle to him with your proch hooke, as is shewed after, but when you angle to the bottome for the Gogin, ye shall oft times take the Yeele when that he runneth abroad, as often they will specially in the euening. The great red worme is the chiefest bayte for him, or a Penow, or any peece of gutte, or such like.

The Pyke.

The Pyke is a common deuourer of most fish, where he cometh for to take him, ye shall doe thus. Take a rodling hooke, well armed with wyer, then take a small Roch: or Gogin, or else a Frogge a line, or a fresh Hearing, and put through your armed wyer with your hooke on the end, and let your hooke rest in the mouth of your bayte, and out at the taylor thereof, and downe by the ridge or side of the fresh Hearing, and then put your line thereto, and drawe it vp and downe the water or poole, and if he see it, hee will take it in haste, let him go with it a while, and then strike

and holde, and so tye him in the water. Some doe put the hooke in at the chinke of the bayte, and forth at the taile: but when ye will lay your lyne, then must ye put a plummet of leade vpon your line, a yarde from your hooke, and a fote in the middest betwene the leade and your bayte, that it sinke not to the bottome, for then the peeles will eat your baite away. Ye may lay in your baites without flets and often ye may speede of pykes: and if you will see a good sport in a pond where as there is store of pykes, you shall put in a Gose, and put a frogge a liue on a hooke, and tye it with a strong pockthreed (to the Gose foote) a yerd long or more, and in short space ye shall see good snatching and tugging betwene the Pyke and the gosse. An other maner in taking the Pyke there is: ye shall take a liue Frogge, & put him on your hooke at the necke betwene the skinne and the bodie on the backe part, and put a fote as is aforesaide, then cast it in a river or pound, where ye thinke the Pyke haunteth, and ye shall soon take him: and the best laying or angling for him, is towarde night. Also another maner is to take him: take the same baite aforesaide, and put it into a safetida, and then cast it in the water with a long line and a hooke, & ye shall not fayle of him some after.

An other baite for him: Take Boares grease a safetida, neppe, so boile altogether, then take a Roch, or other small fish, and dye it in your bolome: and take and annoint him with the foresaide oyntment, and then put him on your hooke, and cast it into the water, and you shall speede: also some doe vse to dragge for the Pyke with a bleke, Roch, or Gogin, in drawing it vp and downe the water, sometimes aboue, and sometimes beneath, for so he will soonest come, if he see it, and some anglers do put the hooke in at his gill, and out at his mouth, and so drawes the bayte, as though he did flee from the Pyke, which is taken for the better way to make him more eger to take it.

The Loch, and the Millers thumbe.

The Loch and the cull, or Millers thumbe, they are good and whollome fish, they seede at the bottome, and lye most

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most part in werdes, rootes, and holes in bankes, and to angle for them, ye must lay to the bottome, they doo seldome bte at an hooke, but the red worme is their chiefest barte that I do knowe for them, for their soode is commonly at the bottome, in sucking such as lies on the bottome of the water.

The manner of feeding and preserving your
quicke baites.

NOW I will tell you how you shall seape and keepe your quicke baites, which is, you shal seape and keepe them al in general, but euery maner by himself, with such things as they breede in, and vpon, and so long they be quick and newe, so long they are fine and good, but when they bee once dead, they are then nothing worth, out of these be excepted three broodes or kindes, that is to wite, of hornets, humble bees, and waspes, which ye shall baite them after the bread is dyaurn out of the oven, and then dippe their heads in blood, and let them so dry, and also for the magots when they be bred, and waite great with their natural feeding, yee shall continue and feede them, (furthermore) with sheepes tallowe, and with a cake made of flower, and horry, which will cause them to be moze greater, and when yee haue cleared them in a blanket bagge with sand, keepe it hotte vnder your gowne, or other warme thing two howers or three, then they wil be best to your purpose, and ready for to angle with; and for the frog, when yee angle with him, yee must cutte off his legges by the knees, and also the grasse-hopper, his legges and winges by the body, all other made baites I will here let passe, but vse them as yee thinke good.

Baites to last all the yeare.

HERE I will speake of certaine baites to last al the yere.
The first is made of beane flower, and leane fleshe of

the hippes of a cony, or of a catte, with virgin ware, and sheepes tallow, so beate them in a mortar, and then temper them at the fire, with a litle clarified hony, and so make it bppe in small balles, and therewith yee may batte your hooke according to the quantity, and this is a good baite for all manner of fishe, that vseth the freshe waters.

Another.

Take the suet of a sheepe, and cheese, of each like quantity, and bray them together long in a mortar, then take flowre and temper it therewith, and then delay it with hony, and so make balles thereof. and this is a special baite for the barbell also.

Baites for fi cat fishe.

The baites for great fishe, yee shall keepe in minde this rule, that is, whensoever yee doe take a great fishe, yee shall open the maw of him, and looke what yee finde therein, make that your baite for that time, for that is alwaies best and most surest. There is many other making of baites, but for lacke of knowledge therein, I wil here passe them ouer, and some not so needefull as necessary as these aforesaide.

Of twelue kindes of made Flies to angle, for the trout, in Sommer with other fishe.

There hath beene used twelue maner of flies, made and sette vnto the hookes to angle withall, on the top of the water, the which flies are to angle for the grailing and darce, and chiefest for the troute, and also for the chub, like as now ye shall here me tell and declare, each by him selfe, the counterfeiting of them.

First for the dunne Fly.

The dun fly (in March) the body is made of dunne wolle, and the winges of the partridge feathers.

Also

2 Also there is another dunne Fly made, the body of blacke wooll, and the winges is made of the blacke drakes feathers, and of the feathers vnder the winges of his taile.

The stone Fly.

3 The stone Fly (in Aprill) the body is made of black wooll, made yellow vnder the winges, and vnder the tayl, and so made with the wings of the drake.

The ruddy Fly.

4 The ruddy Fly, in the beginning of May, is a good Fly to angle with aloft on the water, the body is made of redde wooll, lapt about with blacke silke, and the feathers of the winges of the drake, with the feathers of the red capons taile, or hakell.

The yellow Fly.

5 The yellow Fly (in May) is good, the body made of yellow wooll, and the winges made of the redde cockes hackell or taile, and of the drake littie, or coulered yellow,

The blacke Fly.

6 The blacke Fly or lotwper, (in May) the body is made of blacke wooll, and lapt about with the herle of the peacocks taile, the winges are made of the winges of a browne capon, with his blew feathers in the head.

The sad yellow Fly.

7 The sad yellow Fly (in Iune) the body is made of blacke wooll, with a yellow liste of either side, & the wings taken of the winges of the bozard, bound with blacke bracked hempe.

The More Fly.

8 The morerish Fly is also good, made with the body of duskyish wooll, and the winges made of the blackish male of the drake.

The tawny Fly.

9 The tawny Fly is good at Saint Williams day, or vnto midde Iune, the body is made of tawny wooll, and the winges made contrary, one against the other, made of the whitish male of the wilde drake.

The waspe Fly.

10 The waspe fly (in July) the body is made of black
wool, and lapped about with yellowe threede, & the wings
are made of the feathers of the bozard.

The shell Fly.

11 The shell fly is good at Saint Thomas day, or
midde July, the body is made of greene wool, and lapped
about with the herell of the peacocks taile, and the winges
made of the winges of a bozard.

The darke or drake Fly.

12. The darke drake fly (in August) is good, the bo-
dy is made of blacke wool, and lapped about with blacke
silke, his winges are made of the masse of the black drake,
with a blacke head. Thus are they made vpon the hooke,
lapt about with some corke like each fly alsoe mentioned.

Here followeth how to couler your lines, to
angle with.

Now to learne how to couler your lines of heare accor-
ding to the couler of each water and season, in this
wise, first yee shall take the haire of a white horse taile, the
longest and strongest yee can get, the rounder haire the
better it is. Then yee shall deuide it sixe partes, and yee
shall couler each part by him selfe, as yellow, greene, brown
tawny, russet, and the duske couler. And to make a good
greene, take a quart of small ale, and put it into a panne,
and put thereto halfe a pound of Alum, and so put therein
your haire, and let it boile softly halfe a hower, then take
forth the haire and let it drie. Then take a pottel of wa-
ter and put it in a panne, and put therein two hand full of
Mary golds, or of wiken, and then presse it with a tile stone
and so let it boile softly halfe an hower, and when the scum
is yellow, then put in your haire, with halfe a pounce of
coperes beaten into fine powder, and so let it boile the space
of halfe a mile way, then take it downe, and let it keele the
space of five or sixe howers, and so take forth your hair and
drie it, which wilbe the finest greene for the water, also the
more

of Fishing.

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more of coperas y^e doe put in it, the greener it wilbe, or y^e may put in seed of it, of verdegrece.

Another kinde to make another greene, as thus, y^e shal put your haire vnto a wood latte, of plunket couler and it wilbe a light couler, and to make it plunket couler, then y^e shall seeth it in golde or wren, like as I haue afore saide, vnto this couler y^e shall not put coperas, nor verdegrece, for it will doe better without.

To make yellow haire.

For to make yellowe haire, y^e shall seeth it with alme, as I haue afore shewed, and after that with golde or wren, without coperas or verdegrece. Also another yellowe y^e shall make thus. Take a pottell of small ale and stampe therein three handfull of greene walnut leaues, so put them together, and lay your haire therein, so long till y^e haue it so deepe couler as you desire.

To make a russet.

For to make your haire russet, y^e shall take a pint of strong lie, and halfe a pound of sote, with a little of the iuice of walnut leaues, and a quantitie of alme, then boile them well altogether in a panne, then take it off, and when it is colde, put therein your haire, and so let it lie till it be a darke couler, so as y^e will haue it.

To make a browne couler.

For to make your browne couler, y^e shall take a pound of sote and seeth it in a quart of ale, and with so many of walnut leaues, as y^e shall thinke good, and when they shall ware blacke, take it off the fire, and put therein your haire, and so let it lie still therein till it be as browne as y^e will haue it. Also another browne couler, take of strong ale, and sote, and temper them altogether, and therein

put your haire, and let it remaine so the space of two daies and two nights, and it wilbe well.

- To make a tawny haire.

For to make your haire a tawny couler, ye shall take a quantity of lime, with the like of water, and so put them together, and put your haire therein, and let it rest foure or fve howers, then take it out, and put it in tannars oule, for a day and it wilbe well.

Also ye shall keepe the first part of your haire white stil, for your lines to be reserved for the dubbid hooke, to fish for the troute, and grailing, and also to make small lines, to angle for the roche, and the darce, and such.

Lines fit for each water.

Here ye shall know in what water to angle, & for which season of the yeare your coulered lines will best serue.

The greene colered line will serue in all cleere waters, from Aprill vnto September.

The yellow line is good to angle in euery water which is cleare, fro September vnto Nouember, for it wilbe like the weedes, & other withered grasse which is in the water.

The russet line is best to angle withall in winter, and serueth best all the winter, vnto the end of Aprill, as well in riuers, as standing pooles.

The browne coulered line to angle withall, serueth for any water that is blacke, or of dedish couler, be it in riuers or standing waters.

Anglers and fishers.

The tawny coulered line to angle withal, serueth best for those waters that are heathy, or moorish couler. Thus much for your lines and cullers. practised according to the couler of waters, wishing that all anglers would not angle in vnseasonable times, as from midde March to mid May, for then is the chiefeest spawning time, and increase of fishe.

A great

of Fishing.

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A great number there is in this realm which goneru waters that spares no time to kill, nor cares for no time to saue, but takes at all times, which maketh freshe fishe so deare, and so scant in rivers and running waters. There is so many tillars, but few that seekes to saue and preserue them, they will not suffer the fishe so long as the time to spawne, but troubles the waters with nets and weles both night and day, and many Gentlemen lets their waters (as it should appeare) without any exception of times in the spring, for they make all times alike, not so much as sparing the spawning time, as March, Aprill and May.

Thus much touching anglers, and all other fishermen, for these three moneths aforesaid, which I will speak more hereof in their places.

To order the red worme.

When ye gather them, put them into a bore or bag, with wet mosse vnder and aboue, & they wil stoe therein, then take and put them in parcelly, senell, margeram, if ye change them ech night & put them in new dung or earth, ye may so keepe them good to angle six weekes.

Here followeth how to make your hookes.

If ye make your hookes of wter, it is the easier to cut the bozd, with a hard Steele knife and bend it (when ye haue made the barbe and the point) with a paire of plyars, or with an instrument, with a bowed wter in the end, and when ye haue bowed him cut the shanke of what length ye thinke good, then batter him at the end, and smooth it with your file, and it done, then heate him red in the fire, and quenche him in colde water, and it wilbe hard againe, if it be a Steele needle ye must holde it in the fire, till it be red hot, or ouer a candel, and then let it cole of himselfe, and so it wilbe soft as wter, and to haue the knowledge of this instruments, and also how much your hookes and lines, shal

be for euerie fish, here may ye see the figures of your instruments and hookes.



pike hooke, the proch.

Now when ye haue made thus your hookes of al sorts, then must yee set them to your lines, according in greatnes and strength, for euery fishe in this wise. We shall take small red silke, for a great hooke double, but twiste it not, and for small hookes, let it be single, and therewith fret your hookes in doubling your lines end, and your silke or haire on the inside of your double line, then fret or whippe it so faire as yee shall see good, then next your hooke at the bought put throw your silke or haire, in going round about the hooke three times, then plucke first your silke or haire hard downe, and then your line, so cut it off harde by the end of your hooke (in setting your line on the inside of your hooke, and so it is done.

Now must yee know your hookes, how to angle for euerie kinde of fishe.

I will tell you with how many sufficient hairees yee shall angle for euery kinde of fishe. For the Meno with a line of one haire, for the small or wering roche, the bleke, the gamin, and the russe, with a line of two hairees, for the darre and the great roche, with a line of three haire, for the perche, the flounder, and the small breme, with a line of four hairees, for the cheuin chubbe, the breme, the tenche, and the veele, with a line of six hairees, for the troute, the grasing, the barbyll, and the great cheuin, with a line of nine

nine haire, for the great troute, with twelue haire, for the salomon, with a line of fiftene haire, and for the pike, a chalke line, and broune it with your broune couler a fozesad, and armed with a wter, as hereafter shalbe seene, when I speake of the pike.

To know how to plumbe your line.

Your lines must be plumbed with leade, finely & thin beate, and lapt close about your line next your hooke, and the next leade to your hooke must be from your hooke a fote long or else somewhat more: and euerie plummet ought to be of the quantitie according to his line in bignes. There be three maner of plummetts and plumbings, which is for a groundline lying, and another for a groundline running: and the third line is the fote line set vpon the ground line lying, with ten plummetts ioyning altogether, running vpon the ground, with .xx. or terme small plummetts: and for the fote or corke line, leade or plumbe him so heaue, that the least plucke of any fish may plucke it downe, and make the leades or plummetts sincke: for them, make them round and smooth, small and close to the line at both endes, that they fasten not on weedes in the water, which will be a let to your angling, and for the more vnderstanding how they vse them, here shall be the figures.



There is also a line without corke to fish with, which they vse in some places in sommer to angle for the Darce, the Blcke, and the Trowt, which they vse to cast his line into the water, and still to drawe the line, so that he may

alwayes haue a sight thereof, and neuer let the hooke and bayte sincke to the bottome of the water out of sight: but alwaies casting and drawing or mouing the bayte, and keeping it sight, that as soone as the fish doe bite, he giueth a tutch, and so keepe his line tight, & lets the fish tye her selfe on the hooke, and then takes her by gently, this is the chiefest way to haue both line hooke & fish: for in snatching and striking hard when the fish bites, you put your line in daunger, or tearing the mouth of the fish, and sometimes so lose him.

There is also an other kinde of angling for the Wyke, which is calde dragging, your hooke beeing armed with wyer for sheering, when you would dragge for the Wyke, you shall take a small Roch, or a Gogin, and with a needle of wood made thinne and flatte: put it in at the gille, betwixt the skinne and the bodie of the Roch, and so forth at the taile, and drawe your armed wiar and hooke after, and place your hooke close vnder his gill, and so dragge for him as ye doe for the Darcs. If it bee with a single hooke you shall put in your armed wiar at the mouth of the Roch or Gogin, and it will serue well enough, as ye may here see by figure, there is to drag with a line Frogge, and tie the double hooke vnder his necke and hippeis.

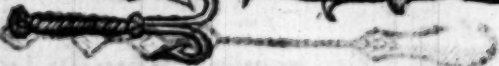
The single hooke.



The double hooke
vnder the gill.



The armed hooke

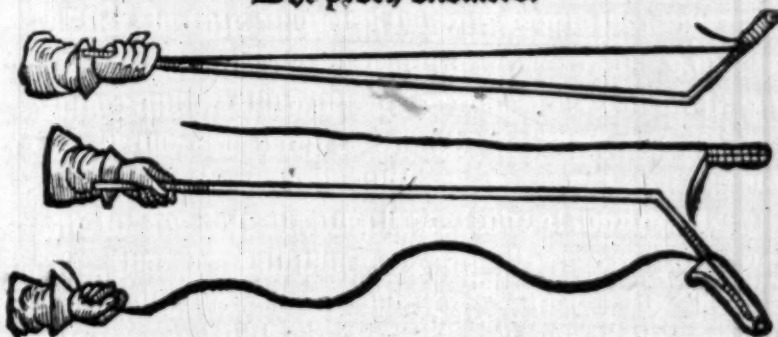


Ye may if ye lust, place your double hooke at the mouth of your fish as is declared of the single hooke: but then must you haue the bigger bayte, that the double hooke may lye or lome close to the head of the baite, and then it will doe well.

There is another kinde of hooke, calde a proching hooke, which is made without a barke, this kinde or manner of
hookes

hookes are to put in a hole in the banke, or betwixt two bordes at a bridge or water, or betwixt two stones where they lie open, for there commonly lieth the great Peele, and there put in your proch hooke a little way, and if there bee any peeles, they will take it anon: which proch, is whipt on a packthreedes ende, and covered with a great worrme, and therewith proch into the saide holes, as by example for the better understanding, lo here may you see the figures.

The proch unbaited.



The proch
hooke with-
out the rodde.

The rod bayted with a worrme.

As soone as ye see she hath the baite, plucke away your rodde, for it doth nothing but guide your proch into y holes, and then draw softly your packthreed line, and hold a while and he will peeke, if you do plucke hastily, he will holde so stiffe, ye shall breake your line, or teare his mouth: therefore holde hard still, and at length he will peeke, and come forth. And where ye shall see any hole in the bottome of a brooke or river, there is like to lie an peeke, put there in your proch, and he will soone byte if he be there. Thus much for the order of the proch hooke to take the Peele.

The manner of laying of hookes.

There is also a kind of laying of hookes armed for pikes, in poles and rivers, ye shall bayte them as ye bayte the hooke in dragging for the payke: and here is to be noted of two maner of layings of hookes, the one way is to the bot-

some of the water without corke, and the other is with the flote or corke, to cast in your bayed hooke without a corke, it will sinke to the bottome, and then the péele will haue it as soone as the Pyke: and if he cannot swallow it, he will byte away the baite by little and little: therefore to lay from the bottome is best for the Pyke, ye shall cast your bayed hooke and line with a corke, of what depth ye lust, so; so it will not sinke to the bottome.

Also to lay for the péeles, ye shall baite your hookes with menowes, gogins, or loches, great wormes and such like. And to sticke poles in the bankes, with lines at the endes so that your baites may lie on the bottome of the water, for there the péele will soonest take it, but lay not nigh roots of trees or such, for they will wrappe them so, ye shall neuer come by them.

Also let your lines be of good great packthreake, sticking the saide poles or pinnes of wood in the bankes, and your lines to be of two or threë fatham, some more, some lesse: & for your proch hooke to baite him with the great worrne, or the menowe is best, or with a Loch, or small Gogin, so if a great péele come, he will swallowe it hole. Thus much for laying of hookes for the Pyke and Péele.

Also to take péeles in winter, some haue vsed to lay in pondes and running waters, faggots of hay, with a bough of Willow put in the midst, and bayed with some garbage of soule or beastes, bound with two bondes, and to plucke it vp (after it hath laine two or threë daies) with hooke or corde, and you shall haue péeles therein: when it is a lande do but crush it with your fote and the péeles will come out if there be any. If ye lay it in the midst of a riuer, you may plucke it into your boate. Thus you may take many péeles in winter.

Here is how to saue and preserue fish.

For so much as I haue afore shewed certaine waies and practises how to take fish in riuers, pcoles, and standing

of fishing.

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ing waters. I will here declare certaine waies how for to maintaine fish; and the chiefest waies to saue and preserue them in riuers, pooles, and standing waters, against such deuourers and rauers as hath and will destroy them, as Herne, the Dobchicke, the Cote, the Cormorant, the Sea-pie, the Kings fisher and such like: as also the Otter, who is a common destroyer of poudes and standing waters, and a great deuourer of and spoyler of riuers, brookes, and running waters, which shall be declared in their places.

The Herne.

And first, to take the Hearne, which destroyes much young fish or other, if they come nigh the shallowe places or bankes: the Hearne is fearefull and subtill for to take, therefore some do bayte a hooke, or proch hooke with a Worme or other small fish, or with the gobbet of some Peele, then make your line greene, or like the water where she hauntes in a shallow place or other where she resorts, there put in your pinne in the earth of the shallow water, and lay your baite so that she may wade halfe a fete deepe vnto it, for else the Kite or Crow will soone haue it, for shee will soone swallow it and so be taken.

The Otter.

They take the Otter or water Wolfe, in a wele made and deuised for the nonce, as shall be shewed in his place, which wele is not made in all points like vnto other weles, where he will eate the fish and come forth againe safe before he be drowned. Therefore there is inuented among the fisher men, a wele for to take him made with a double teme or tonnell, and against the vtmost teme within is set an peirne like a gredpeirne with foure hooles staying and sliding vpon two round sticke, which must be set vpright in the wele before the teme, to holde vp the peirne: which two sticke must be fast bound to the wele, both aboue and beneath, then must ye haue a good stiffe rod, the one ende shall be set ouer the wele to hold vp the gredpeirne or grate, and the other ende of the rodde, must reach ouer the inner teme, and a small oziar tied at that end of the rodde, which

small Dziar must be made with a round knot, and so put downe vpon the ende of the nethermost Dziar in the midst of the inner teme, but a very litle way put on that when the Otter is within the first teme, he comes to the second where the fish is, and there he puts off the Dziar, and the rodde flirtes vp, and the gredyerne falles and stoppes the vtmost teme where he came in, and as soone as he heares it fall, he will turne backe, without touching any fish, gnawing at the gredyerne where hee came in, and so is drowned.

And when ye haue a wele of fish robbed with the Otter, or your layer of weles with fish spoyled and robbed with the Otter, there lay your Otter Wele, well bayted with fish, and so ye shall soone take him. Which Otter Wele must be made of good round Dziars of the Hasell rodde or goze rodde, for those are the best. These Otter Weles are made at Twyford, by sides Reading. There be two of the Gotheriches which liues much by making of such, and other weles. Also the Otter wele is made at Dorney, by Windsor, of one called Twiner. If your Otter wele be olde, and not strong, and if the Otter chaunce to breake it and scape, ye shall hardly take him of a long time after, for he is very subtil to be caught againe in such a wele. There be that hath provided many wayes ere they could take him. Thus much heere for the setting of the Otter Wele, and here shall follow the saide Otter Wele, with his proportion how to be made and set, the more easier to make them where as they haue not bene seene before. To knowe if an Otter do haunt riuer or ponde, you must watch the waters in the night, then shall you heare him plunging and chasing the fish all night by ests and bankes sides, so watch or else your fish may be kilde and you know not how nor when.

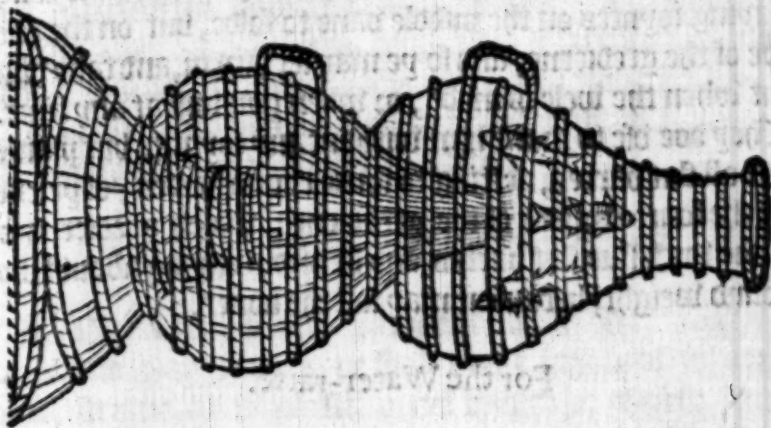
Here followeth the Otter Wele.

The

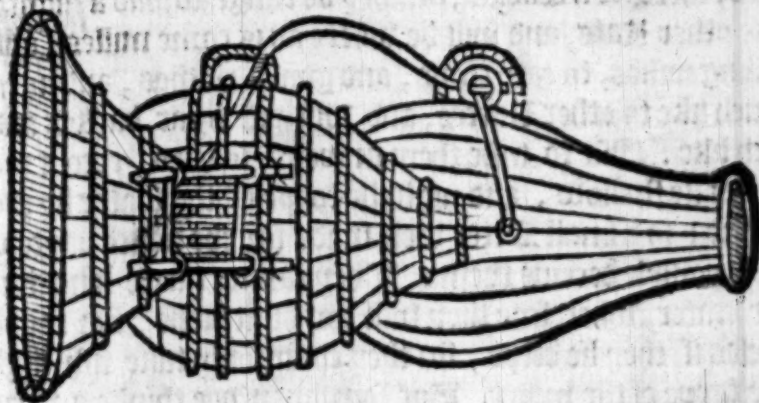
of Fishing.

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The fashion of the Otter wele, with two handels about the better to lay him, he must be thre quarters and more, betwixt teme, and teme in length.



This figure vnder shewes the setting of the gredverne, before the teme of the wele, and when he falles, to rest on two stiffe oziars on the lower part of the layde teme, as ye make see aboue: but when ye shall set out tyle the saide gredverne, it must be pluckt vppe aboue the mouth of the



Teme, which temes mouth, all the oziars must be cut even by the wreth, saue those two that must holde by the gredverne beneath as ye may see. Which mouth of the teme, must be betwixt vi. and vii. inches deepe, so that a good prettie dogge may creepe therein: for if it too little, the Otter will then gnaw the wele, also the gredverne must fall easily

on the two stikes that stay him, and the gredierne to be broader then the mouth of the teme, which gredierne must be put in the wele when the wele is a making, because it can not be put in when it is made, except ye make it with playng ioyntes on the middle vane to folde, but on the one side of the gredierne, and so ye may set him in, and take him out when the wele is made, or when you will at any time. They doe vsē to make him without any ioynts, but plaine and all flat barres, setting to foure round hoopes, of yerne on the foure corners of the gredierne: which gredierne is made with fīue flat barres, and so vsed, waying about two pound weight, because it may fall the sooner.

For the Water-ratte.

The Water-rat is a hurtfull vermin to kill fish, especially Creuis, Loches, Culles, and Trolwtes lying in holes of the banke. They will some destroy much other fish and spaune in shallow riuers and brookes, to kill them it is hard to doe: but where as ye shall see their path on bankes sides, there set a deadfall, for they do range abroad a nights like other Rats, and will be where as is corne milles, and fulling milles, to eate corne, and gnaw clothes, and liues much like to other Rattes, and will pill oxar barkes and such like. Also to take them in weles is hard, except the weles lie shallow, and nigh the toppe of the water by the banke: so a small Otter wele made for the nonce bayted, may possible deceiue them. They cannot tarrie long vnder water, wherefore they will not hunt deepe, nor robbe weles if they lie deepe, for they commonly take fish nigh the toppe of the water. But some men doe thinke a verie good way to take them, that is: to pinne square bordes against the holes where they haunt, which bordes must haue a great hole in the midst, and set iust against her comming in or out, fast pinde to the bankes: then make a latch and set it on the out side of the borde, tyld as you tyle the fore latch, as ye shall see in his place: which hole in the

of Fishing.

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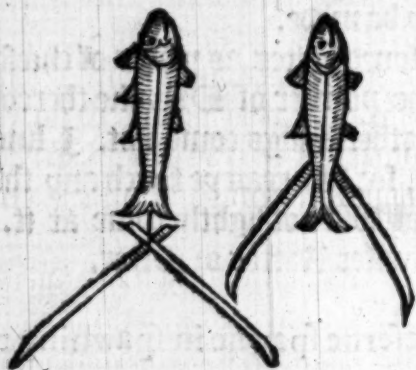
borde on the nether part, ye shall set thre or foure prickes of wyar to holde any thing that comes out or in. This practise may easely be made.

To lay popsoned baites, as peeces of cheese, flesh or such, and to straw the powder of Dysenke thereon, to be layde in ests, where other things come not. I knowe not what good it will doe, for whereas ye touch any thing with your bare hande, they will not lightly come at it. Thus much for taking the water Rattes or Otter.

To preserve spawne in spawning time.

A Chiefe way to save spawne of fish, in March, Aprill, and May, is thus, ye shall make sagots of wheate, or rie strawe, all whole straw not bruised, or of reede, binde these saggots together with thre bondes, and all about thereon sticke of young branches of willowe. Then cast them in the water among weedes, or by the bankes, and put in each saggot two good long stakes, driven fast to the ground, and let your sagots lie couered in the water halfe a yeard or more. So the fish will come & shed their spawne thereon, and then it will quicken therein, so that no other fish can come to destroy or eat it, and as they waxe quicke they will come forth and save themselves. Thus much for the preserving of spawne in the spring and spawning time. : this is a good practise to preserve the spawne of all scaled fish. These sagots ye may make and lay in all riuers, poundes, or standing waters. Your sagots had neede to be a yeard and a halfe long, and bound with thre bandes not hard, two bandes a fote from the endes, and an other bande in the midst, and lay them as I haue afoze declared. Also some doe vse to hedge in corners in riuers, and pondes with willow, and thereon fish doe cast their spawne and so breeds.

The manner of way to take Sea-pies.



The Sea-pie is a foule that vseth the seas, and breeds much in Ilands in the sea, and lyes most by fish & wormes, and where as they vse in fresh riuers, they destroy much fish, young frie, and such as swimmes nigh the toppe of the water, and will be in shallow places of the water: and there they haunt to take and feede on them. Therefore the fisher men haue inuented a way holwe to take them, which is: ye shall lyme two small Dziars, and binde the ends that are next the bayte, almost crosse wise. Then take an other short sticke, and binde the one end vnto your ends of crosse twigges as ye may see afore, and put that short sticke thzough the fish or bayte. Then lay it on some water leafe, rushes, or such like in the midst of the riuer, and as soon as they shall see it, they will take and flie away with it in their bylles, and some they shall be lymed therewith.

The other way of laying these lymed twigges is, ye shall put a small short sticke in the bayte, as yee may see afore. And at the hinder ende tye a threed an inch long, and to that threed tie your lymed twigges, and when she takes and flies away with it, she cannot flie farre but she will be lymed, for the twigs will turne and touch her wings, and then she will fall. Thus ye may take many Sea-pies, both in sommer and winter, and the like way ye may take both Crows and other Pyes, to take the byte therewith,
he

of Fishing.

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he will hardly be lured, because he takes the bayte in his fete, and the other takes it in their billes. Thus much here for the taking of the Sea-pie.

Here shall follow the knowledge how to replenish your fish poudes.

For to saue and maintaine in mapers, poles, and standing waters, for such as haue not riuers, it shall be good to saue, keepe, and maintaine all such fish as may be nourished and bred in fresh waters: as Wyke, Beame, Tench, Perch, Troute, Darce, Koch, & such like, and the Carpe for one of the best, which hath not bene here in Englande but of fewe yeares past. The Tront will not like but in running and swift waters, and hard granell at the bottom. The slymie fish is the Tench, the Scacob, and the Paele, and yet they are comended for a good feeding meat for man, but many will disdain the fresh paele, and esteeme it as a flaggie and slymie meate, saying: he will gender with the water snake, which thing possible may be, but the paele of the fresh riuer is tryed a good and hollome meate, you shall haue also the Lampre, and the Lampozne, which are called venemous fish of the Sea, but when they haue scraped and censed them in the fresh running waters. Notwithstanding, they are then good and holesome meat. The excrements of standing poles are frogges, which in many places being well dress, they eate like fish, and is calde a kinde of fish, and doe taste aswell as a young poulet, for I tasted my part of many.

It is a good thing to haue plentie of fresh water fish, in riuers and poles, and standing waters: and a great pleasure for man sometimes to take with his angle a dish of fish in those waters whereas fish is plentie and well preserued, not to vse any other engins, but with the hooke: and by such meanes as the lawes of this realme doth permit and allow, not to vse fire, handguns, crossebowes, oyles, ointments, pouders, and pellets made to cast in the waters 10

stompy and popson the fish, nor yet to vse all sortes of nets, and such as are deuourers of fish, as bow nets, casting nets, small trammels, shoue nets, and draught nets: which are destroyers of fish before they are growen to any bignesse. These are not meete to be vsed but of certaine Gentlemen in their seuerall waters, I would wish no running waters should be let to any fisher man, without order what mesh, what nets, he or they shall vse to fish with, and in what moneths of the yeare to restraîne fishing, vpon paine to forsake his lease and all such engins.

Also it shall be good for all Gentlemen and others, ha- uing the gouernment of any riuers, brookes, or standing pooles, to replenish them with all such kinde of fish as may there be preserued or bred, aswell of straping as others. There is a kinde of fish in Holand, in the fennes besides Peterborow, which they call a poult, they be like in making and greatnesse to the Whiting, but of the cullour of the Loch: they come forth of the fenne brookes, into the riuers nigh there about, as in Mansworth riuier there are many of them. They stirre not all the sommer, but in winter when it is most coldest weather. There they are taken at Milles in Welles, and at wayers like wise. They are a pleasant meate, and some do thinke they would be aswell in other riuers & running waters, as Huntington, Ware, and such like, if those waters were replenished with them, as they may be with small charge. They haue such plentie in the fenne brookes, they feede their hogges with them. If other riuers were stored with them, it would be good for a common wealth, as the Carpe wich came of late yeares into England. Thus much for the fenne pult.

Of clesning your pondes from weedes.

If you will haue profite of your fish, in your pondes and pooles, ye must haue a care alwayes to clesne them from three yeare to three yeare, in taking away all weedes, rushes, and flagges, for they doe greatly stufte and trouble the

the fish, and makes them to be more shyne, and of a worse taste. Likewise ye must see alwayes for Otters and Water-rats, haunting your pondes and poles: yee shall best know if there be any in the night season, for then they hunt abroad for fish: then seeke to take them by such means as afore mentioned, which else they will some destroy all your fish. Also it is not good to suffer any to shute with guns ne your pondes or riuers, for it seares and astonish the fish greatly, and worst of all in spawning time, and many will die thereof: ye may watch the haunt of the Otter and Ratte, and strike them if yee can with the trovete speare, which is a very good thing to kill them, if it be well done, for so many haue bene kilde.

Here shall be shewed a care of sauing your pondes
in sauing the water where it is scant for
to saue your fish aliue.

In sauing your pondes and poles, the greatest care is (if there be any scant of water) to keepe and bestow it so, that the water which is cast forth, may remaine ne the sides of your pondes and poles, that ye may recouer it some againe to saue the rest of your fish, while ye cleanse forth the weedes and mudde, which will let the water to come quickly to the scopes. Therefore it shall be best to cleanse the sides and bankes first of all: in hauing all such toles readie, as shall be needfull thereunto: as mattocks, spades, shoules, scauells, scopes, and such like: to dispatch it as quickly as ye can. And when the water is lower then the Rat-hole in the bankes, ye may set such engins afore their holes to kill them at their comming out as aforesaide, for they will lye alwaies in the holes aboue the water, to smother them in their holes ye shall hardly doe, if ye then let them scape, they will some conuay them selues away in the night or befoze night, and will runne very swift. Thus much for sauing your pondes.

There is also a care alwayes to maintaine your pits
and stuis with fish.

How your pits and stuis should bee vsed to keepe fish in,
your stues and pits ought to bee oft renewed and helpt
with great and small fish from time to time, and refreshed
often with small fish among: for if ye doe alwaies take, and
none put to, your stoze shall sone decrease. It shall be good
also to put carefully your fish therein, both small and great,
and see that none be hurt if ye may, to put **●** Tench with
them it shall do well. And it shall be very good husbandrie,
to picke and set about the bandes, of willow, sallo, or al-
der, which will be good to defend the heate in sommer, from
your fish, and to auoide the colde in winter: but the falling
of leaues will increase muddie greatly, and also stinch your
pondes.

How to nourish your fish in pooles, mayers,
and standing waters.

It is most certaine, the fish which is in riuers, and run-
ning waters, are at moze libertie then those which are
cloled in pondes and pits: for those in running waters, the
water bringeth to them alwaies some what to feede on,
and there also the small fish doe nourish the great, but the
fish incloled can get no such thing. Therefore it shalbe good
to cast vnto them of small fish, and of guts and garbage of
fish and of beasts, and figges cut small, and nut curnels
browed, or browed wheate, wormes, graines of bruinges,
white bread, all sortes of salt fishes cut and hackt in
small peeces, and such like. If your fish nourish and fat not
with these, ye must feede them with the frettes or gubbins
of market fish of the fishmongers: if yet they be leane, it
shewes plaine they were taken from the seas, which fish
are raueners, or they haue come from riuers nigh the seas,
but the fish in pondes are restraint from those liberties.
Therefore continually they must be fedde.

Of

of Fishing.

37

Of the taking of fish diuerſe wayes.

THere is diuerſe maner of wayes in taking fiſh, in ſome places according to the Countrey, and the nature of great waters is one, and of riuers and pooles, is another where they inhabite: ſo likewiſe is the diuerſitie of the fiſh. Alſo in fiſhing, ſome manner of fiſhing is in the Seas, an other manner is in ſweete waters, an other manner for great fiſh, an other maner for peeces, other wayes for Roches and ſmall fiſh, an other way for the Carpe, and ſuch like. Now ſeeing there is ſo many diuerſities in taking fiſh, it will be hard to expreſſe and long to write. Wherefore here I leaue that knowledge to thoſe that vſe to fiſh, and ſell in markets. In ſpeaking here in generall of the commodities for the father and his familie, in taking of fiſh for the common wealth, whereof the principall maner is, with nets, weiles, lines, and hokes. Thus I haue ſhewed of replenishing your pondes to haue plenty of fiſh, and cleaſing your pondes from weedes, and a care for your emptie pondes, and how to maintaine your pits and ſtues with fiſh. Alſo to nourish the fiſh in your ſtanding waters, and declaring of diuers waies in taking of fiſh. Thus much taken of Soephanus in French.

Pour Amorce, or gather Tortues.

TAke Salarmoniacke eight drams, of Scalion Onions one dram, the fat of beale ten drams. So beate them together, and being made in pellets like beanes, caſt them by their haunt to the Tortues, and they will come themſelues to the ſmell thereof, and ſo ye may take them.

To make it drie.

TAke the lees of ſtrong wine mixt with oyle, and put it in a place where ye know it will drie, let it ſo remaine till it waxe blacke, and they will come to the place,

where the oile shall be put, and so ye may take them. Ye may take also Salarmoniack thirteene drams, and the butter of goates milke eight drams, beate altogether, and make small soft pellets thereof, and therewith rubbe what graine, or small lynesede not broken, but drie: and they will feede there all about, and will not depart, and straite way ye may so take them.

To take Loches or small fish.

TAke the branne of wheate meale, two pound, of lenten pease, halfe a pound, mixe them together, and beate them with a sufficient quantitie of brine, and put thereto halfe a pound of selsame. Then shall ye part it in peces, and throw them here and there: for as soone as ye haue thrown it in the water, all the small fish will come vnto it, and remaine in one place, although they be 300. paces off. Also ye may take the bloud of an Ore, Goate, Sheepe or of a Hogge, with the dung that is in the small guts of them. Also of time, penitpall, leekes, sauerie, margerum, garlick, with the lees of good wine, of each in like, with the grease or marow of the saide beastes, so much as ye seme good: beate them a part, and then mixe them a like together, and so make small pellets thereof, and cast it where ye will haue the fish to come an houre before ye cast in your lines: or else take the bloud of a blacke Goate, the lees of good wine, of barley meale, all in like portion: beate them all together with the lites of a Goate, and then cut them in small peces and make pellets thereof, and so vse them as aboue sayde.

Another way.

TAke halfe a pound of garlick, of burnt selsame as much, of pouliot, of organie, of time, great margerum, of sauerie, of wild stauisacre, of ech two and thirtie drams, of barley meale, one pound, of wheate as much, and of the barke of a Frankinsence tree thirteene drams, worke all together with branne, and cast it to the fish, and they will assemble thereabout.

To

of Fishing.

39

To take Perch.

The Perch is not so easily taken with hooke, nets, or bolonet, but rather with proper baites made and bled in a troubled water: therefore ye must make baites with the liuer of a Goate, and the snail, or take the yelloiw butter flie which flyeth: of Goates whay, called fromage de cheureau of each foure drams, opopaucis two drams, hogges bloud foure drams, galbony foure drams, beate all well together, and sprinkle it all ouer with pure wine, and make thereof small pellets, or as ye make perfumes, and dize them in the shade.

To take the Samon as well in the Riuer,
as in the Sea.

Take eight drams of Cockes stones, and the curiels of pine apple tree burnt, sixtene drams: beate all together a like, till it be in maner of a meale. Another. Take the seedes of wilde Rue, eight drams: the fat of a beale, eyght drams: of Sellaime, thirtene drams, beate all together, and make small loaves thereof, and vse them as the other before mentioned. Thus much more taken from Stephanus in French.

To take much fish by a light in the night.

Ye shall distill in a lembeck of glasse, a quantitie of glo-wormes that shyneth in the night, with a soft fire, and put the distilled water into a thin viall of glasse, and therein put foure ounces of quicksilver, that must be purged or pass thorough leather, or kidde skinne. Then stoppe the glasse that no water enter, and tie it in the midst of your bolw net for breaking, and so cast it in the water, and the fish will some come vnto the light, and couet to enter into the net, and so ye shall take many. And some doth suppose if ye doe but take a certaine of those glo-wormes, and put them

them in a thimne viose or glasse, and then stoppe it close, and tie it in the net, they will shine as well and giue as much light. But then I doubt they will not long be aliue without meate, except ye put herbes vnto them in the day and let them see, and ple them in the night as before. So ye may reserue them for your purpose (I thinke) a long time.

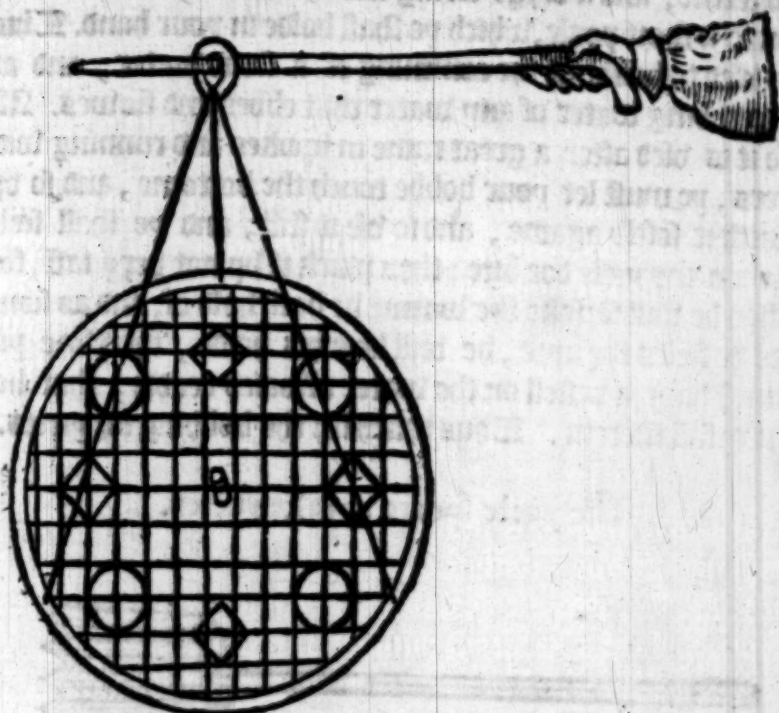
To take Yeeles in the winter in hays or
strawe bottles.

Ye shall make long fagots of hay, wrapt about willow boughes, which ye shall put in the midst of your bottle or faggot of hay, and then sinke it in the deepe by the banke, and so let it lie two or thre dayes, and tie a wythe or rope thereunto that ye may some plucke it vp on land or boate: and so ye shall take yeeles therein good store, in a colde weathery very good. And if ye batte or lay in your fagotte guttes or garbidge of a beast, yee shall be the more certaine to haue them in a small time.

How to breede and increase yeeles in riuers,
poules, and standing waters.

The common saying among fisher men is, if ye wil haue in your pits and poules (being of a swete water) great plentie of Yeeles in few yeares, ye shall digge two round or square turfes, or so many as ye will haue, and cut them on a swete ground, & a short grasse, a foote or more round or square turfes, whereon the dewe shewes most in the morning before the sunne doe rise. Then take them vp and clappe the greene sides together one vpon another, and pin them fast together with prickes of wood. Then carrie and lay them softly in what pit or pond ye list, and ye shall see experience. This is to be done in the moneth of May, by the dew then on the ground, and at no other time else of the yeare to be good.

The Gase for to catch Menowes.



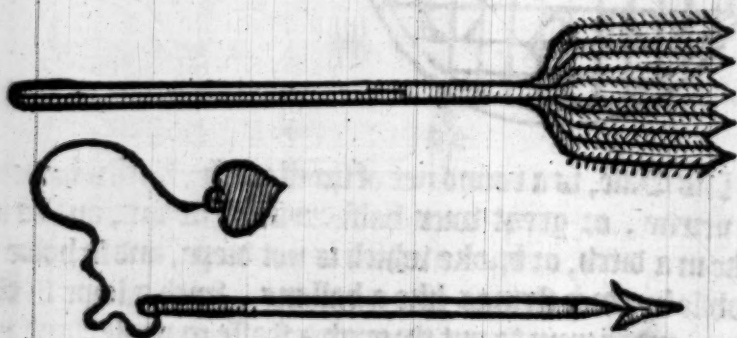
This Gase, is a round net of small mesh, with a hope of peirne, or great wier halfe an intch about, and to let sinke in a ditch, or brooke which is not deepe, and so holde it a while by thre strings like a ballans, with a lope in the toppe, and therein to put throught a staffe or poale, and ye shall haue within a while so many Menowes which will come and gase at it, as will cover it: ye must hang a small plommet in the midstest, to make it sinke. And also the roundes must be flat opster shelles tyde to, and the squares must be scarlet or red cloth sowed on: your hope and net, may be thre quarters and a halfe of a yeard broad from side to side. Thus much for the Gase.

How to bobbe for yecles.

There is also a taking of yecles with great wormes drauen throught on a long threde one by an other, and then seuled up thre fingers deepe, and then tyde about all together,

together, and a bigge string tye therewito, and fastened
vnto a short poale, which ye shall holde in your hand. This
is vſed to bobbe at the comming of a ſlowd water, and at
the ebbing water of any water that ebbes and flowes. Al-
ſo it is vſed after a great raine in brookes and running wa-
ters, ye muſt let your bobbe touch the bottome, and ſo bp
with it ſoftly againe, and ſo vſe it ſtill, and ye ſhall ſeele
when any peeſle doe bite: then pluck it vp not very faſt, for
then he will forſake the worſme he hath hold of, and as ſone
as he ſeeles the ayre, he will leeſe his holde, therefore ye
muſt haue a veſſell on the water alwaies readie, that hee
may fall therein. Thus much for the bobbing for peeles.

The yeele ſpeare to take yeeles.



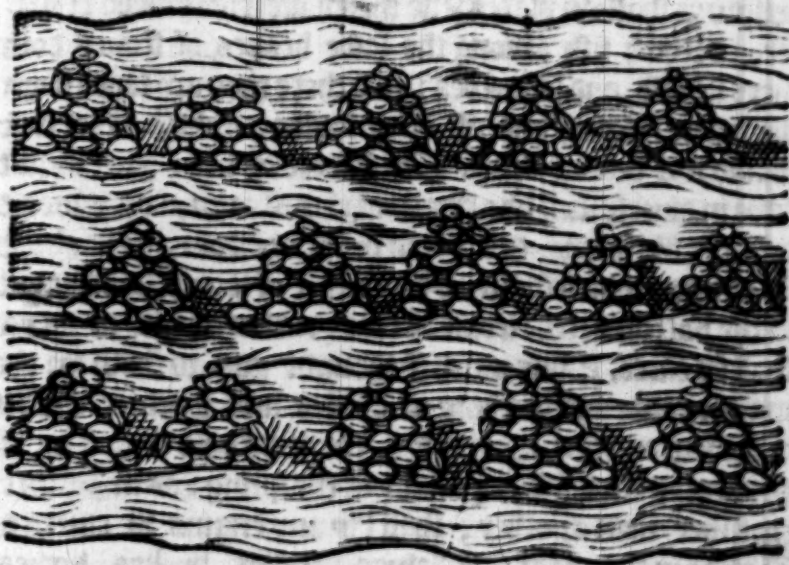
The Otter Speare.

The Peele ſpeare is made with ſine thirne barres, cut
in the ſides with teeth, to holde that peeſle that is within
them, and made with thicker and rounder plates about to-
ward the ſocket, which ſocket muſt be made ſtrong, and
therein put your poale or ſtaffe, which they vſe in mudde,
rivers, and brookes, to take a diſh of peeles at pleaſure: but
it is euill to vſe the peeſle ſpeare whereas there is Teeth, or
Carpe, for they will commonly lie in the mudde when the
water is beaten or troubled, and thereby they may ſome
be ſtricken and die thereof.

The Otter ſpeare is vſed when a man hunteth the Ot-
ter

ter in rivers or brookes, when as a man shall chance to see him bent above the water, then to throw the speare at him, which speare hath a line tye at the ende, and a small bore fastened at the end of the line, that when yee have stricken him, yee shall the sooner perceiue him where he diueth in the riuer. Or if yee chauce to finde him lying out of the water, there to strike him, and let him go into the water, and so kill him.

To breede Millars-thumbes and Loches, in shallow brookes or riuers.



The fishes called Loches, and the other called Millars-thumbes or Colles, they allwayes lide in the bottome of brookes, and riuers. They are fish wholesome to be eaten of feeble persons hauing an ague, or other sicknesse. These fish delight to be in sandie grauell in riuers and brookes, and they are very easie to be taken with small trauell, in removing the stones where they lie vnder, for they cannot swim fast away. Therefore in certaine shallow riuers & brookes, they do vse to breede, and save them yee may in laying round heapes of pebble stones or flint, in shallow places of the filde riuers and brookes, halfe a fote deepe of water or lesse.

Like as there is a shallow river running from Wareham
Stede to Chessum, and so to Chaue: also by Eroyden and
other places, wherein they might breede of the saide fish
great store, if they were so giurn. The like river runnes
in Hampeshiire by sides Altum, increasing by diuerse
springes, and runnes shallow in many places, and by a cer-
taine parish there called the Parson thereof hath
tolde me, he hath had so many of the saide Culles and Lo-
ches, to his tithe weekely, that they haue founde him suffi-
cient to eate Fridayes and Saturdayes, whereof he was
called the Parson of Culles. This order of stones are laide
hollow in shallow places lesse then halfe a fote deepe of wa-
ter. Which fish among the saide heapes of stones both
there lie safe, and so breedes: and there they are saued from
the water Rats, and all other foules, which otherwise
would still deuour them. These store of fish, men might
haue in diuerse such like rivers in this Realm, if they would
take the like paine, to lay such heapes of stones as is aboue
set downe: which sheweth the maner of laying them round
in the bottome, the circuit of two yeardes about, or as yee
shall see cause. Thus much I thought good to shew for the
maintenance and breeding of Culles and Loches. Also it
is euident in other Countries, the great care they haue in
preseruing their fish, especially in the spring: as in France,
no fisher men or other, shall lay any engins in rivers or
brookes in the night, as fletors, stalles, buches, keepes,
weles, and such like, from mid March, to mid May: for
then the fish doeth shed their spawne among weedes and
bushes, nor shall not beate the waters or brookes with any
plonging poales, nor yet the fisher men ts fish at no time,
with any net vnder foure inches mesh, because they shall
not kill the small fish before they are well-growen, vpon
paine of forfeiture and losse of all such engins. There is also
prohibited, that no fish shall be taken and solde in markets,
which are out of their season: as the Lampre and Lam-
pornes, which are venemous in the Sea before they be
scoured in fresh water, and not in season from mid March
to

to mid September, for they will (being out of season) take russet and speckled upon their bellies. Also Oysters and Muskles, are not good from mid March, to mid September: and likewise Salmones and Trolutes, are in season from mid March to mid September, and after were out of season. Smelts not in season from mid March to mid September or after. Cockles and such are not kindly but in the monethes of March, Aprill, and May: all the rest of the yeare not wholesome to be eaten or solde. Moreover Darce, Koch, Perch and such like, are not kindly to be kilde from mid March, to the end of May: for in these times they doe cast their spawne, and then they will be rough and broken, scaled and pilde for a while, after they haue so cast their spawne. And being then out of season, they are not so wholesome nor yet good of liking. All these afoze mentioned with all other which are out of season, are forbid to be taken and solde in markets, or otherwise princely eaten, upon the like penaltie afoze mentioned. I would to God it were so here with us in England, and to haue more preservers, and lesse spoylers of fish out of season and in season: then we should haue more plentie then we haue through this Realme. Also I would wish that all stoppe nets, and drags with casting nets, were banished in all common riuers through this Realme for three moneths: as in March, Aprill, and May, wherein they take fish out of season as well as others, with great spoyles of spawne, both of great and small fish; for they vse such nets with small mesh, that hils all fish afoze they come to any growth and good seruice for the common wealth. Who so euer doe preuent such, they shall doe good to the common wealth. And water Bayles which are appointed to see for such nets in riuers, and running streames (which is thought) they neglect their duties, for they let the fisher men vse what nets they list, as the boyce goes: and Gentlemen which owes the waters lets them also alone, and the fisher men they say they pay such rents, they must take what they can, so herein are none y cares for the preserving of the common wealth: whereby fish cannot in-
crease

crease, nor yet suffer to growe. So I leaue, wishing that carefull men were put in office, and such as fauours the common wealth, and all other put out that seeks for their owne profite onely. Then should wee haue within fewe yeares, much plentie of all riuer fish, and also a great sparing to flesh, if they would vse fish as they were wont on Frydayes, Saterdayes, and fasting dayes commanded by our Prince, and so truely kept of all people, from time to time.

The breeding of Creuis.



The fresh water Creuis, commonly liues and lyes in bankes and holes in riuers and brookes, and they are a holefome fish for all sickne and weake persons. They will cast their spawne in the spring about the moneth of May, and will shed it on stones, & weedes in the bottome, where of most is eaten up with peeles and water rats, as some do suppose. Wherefore it were not vnnecessary to make fagots of hole strawe to saue the spawne as aforesaide. Also they will some be dyuen with flouds downe the streame, in few yeares they will greatly increase, if they be not taken with mens handes, and kild with Rats for they will lie in holes and vnder stones, and weedes, and so are some taken: for they cannot sile fast away, If they be taken in May, it will be a great spoyle of their increase, for commonly then they doe shed their spawne. The Water-rat is also a great deuourer

devourer of them lying in holes : and whereas many rats are, they cannot lightly prosper or increase there. Thus much for the fresh water Creavis. He may store any brooke or river with the Crevis, but especially he loves the sandie and grauely running waters.

The Kinges fisher.

There is a bird which is a great destroyer of all young fry and small fish, and he is called the Kinges fisher : he is about the bignesse of a Larke, and doth commonly bræde in bankes, sides of riuers and brookes, in the spring of the yeare : his feathers are greene and blew, and he will alwayes haunt about the sides of riuers and brookes, whereas small fish is, and as soon as he hath caught a fish, he will straight waye flye to the next bough, and there will sit on a twigge and eate the fish, and so fetch an other. Thus he liueth by the deuouring of all sortes of small frye, such as he may take and carrie away. For to take this birde, they vse to marke where his haunt is, and there they set downe a bush or branch, and they put a lymed twigge vnder the same bush or branch : for so soon as he hath taken a fish, he will flye to the next bush and light on that vnder twigge lymed, and so they take him. Also they say this bird, being dead, if he be hanged by the bill with a thred in your house where no winde bloweth, his brest will alway hang against the winde, whereby ye may knowe perfectly in what quarter the winde is at all times, both night and day. Thus much of the bird called the Kinges fisher.

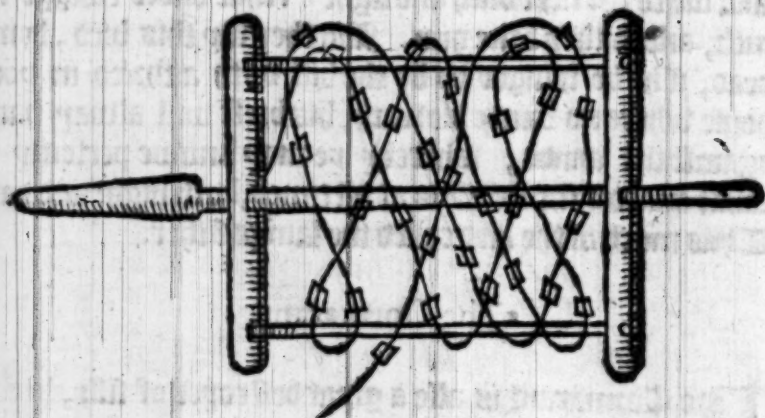
The Cormarant.

The Cormarant is also a great destroyer of fish, hee vseth the fresh waters, and will liue vnder the water, and will take and eate fish of three & foure yeares growth. How to take or destroy them I know not well, otherwise then to destroy their nests in bræding time, whereas they

byede in Glades, and rocks by the sea: some may be de-
 dropped in riuers and poles, with crossebow, or handgun,
 other wayes I haue not knowen or heard of, not with line
 lines except it be in the night, and then they will pike them
 some cleane againe.

The Dobchicke.

The Dobchicke is likewise a water foule, and they
 will be alwayes commonly on riuers and poles, and
 they are nigh as great as the Teales, and are of rullour
 blacke, and they will commonly dwe under the water to
 take young fish, as I haue seene in riuers & brookes. Howe
 for to take them, the fisher men some doe vse to lay on the
 water long lines of small threde knit full of little cokes, a
 handfull a funder on the line, and cut foure square like bigge
 dice, and so lined and sold on aracle, as I shall shewe here-
 after: and where they see them haunt, they will spread the
 saide line aloze them on the water, and then with their
 boats, drive them to the sayd line, and so many are taken.
 Thus much for taking the Dobchickes.



This rattle, turnes round of the middle staffe, and as ye
 see the threde lined with small cokes, that is sold thereon,

so long as ye will have it of length to lie on the water, and each cooke to be but foure fingers a slender, or lesse, shall suffice.

The More-coote or bauld Coote kills fish also.

The More herne or bauld coote, limes like wisse on waters, and they also eat fish if they can take them. To kill or take these, I knowe no other way, but with lime, or with the gunne, or such like to kill them.

The making of a water lime, a verie good and a perfect way.

Ye shall first wash your birdlime in running water, that no knots be found therein, nor yet motes, but pike them out as cleane as ye can in the washing. Then take and boyle it in a pot or skillet, and in the boyling put in a little rosomie, with some fresh grease, or gosse grease, and so let it boyle softly a pretty space in skimming it still. Then take off the same lime, and put it to a wheat seltorne in water, if it come with the lime, it is good, if not, boyle it longer untill ye see that profe. Also in steele of rosom, ye may take white turpentine, for that is better. And this kinde of water lime, will holde both in water and frostie wether.

The Ospray.

The Ospray is a bird like a Hawke, nie as bigge as the Larrell of a goshauwe, he liueth by fish, and is a great destroyer of fish: for I haue seene him take fish in the midst of a great poude, they say he hath one note like a Durke, and the other like a Hawke, and as he flies ouer the water, the fish will come vp vnto him. Howe to take him I knowe no other way but to watch where hee praves to eat his fish, for he will flie to some tree there aboutes, and there to kill him with the handgunne, which I haue seene in Hampshire. Thus much for the Ospray.

50 THE DOORE
and The tempering of bird lime; and it will serue
longe, and so, and also well in water.

TAke a pound of bird lime, cleane and wash it in run-
ning water verie cleare that no knots be left therein.
Then beate out the water and drie it againe. Then put
thereto two spoonfulls of sharpe vinegar; and so much gose
grease as will make it subtil to runne: and put thereto halfe
a spoonfull of lampe oyle, and a litle Venice Turpentine.
Then boyle all these together in an earthen leaden panne,
and sturre it alwayes, and let it but bubble and play softly.
Then take it off the fire, and so reserve it and vse it at your
pleasure, warme it when you will haue the vse thereof.

and ymagine all outland wher shal I find this
and, as you see
Lime made of Mistletoe.

Dioscorides sayth, they do gather the berries in Autum-
ne, in the full of the Moone, (for then they are of most
force) and then they houle them, and so let them lie for a
space and rotte, and then they wash them in running wa-
ter, till they be cleane like other lime; and therewith they
doe take birdes, as with other birdes lime, made of Holly
barkes.

A pretie way to take a Pye.

YE shall lime a small threede, a foote long or more, and
then tie one end about a peece of flesh so bigge as shal
may ste away withall: and at the other end of the threed,
tie a shome buckle, and lay the flesh on a post, and let the
threede hang downe, and when the flics away with it, the
threede with the buckle will wrappe about her, and then
she will fall, so ye may take them.

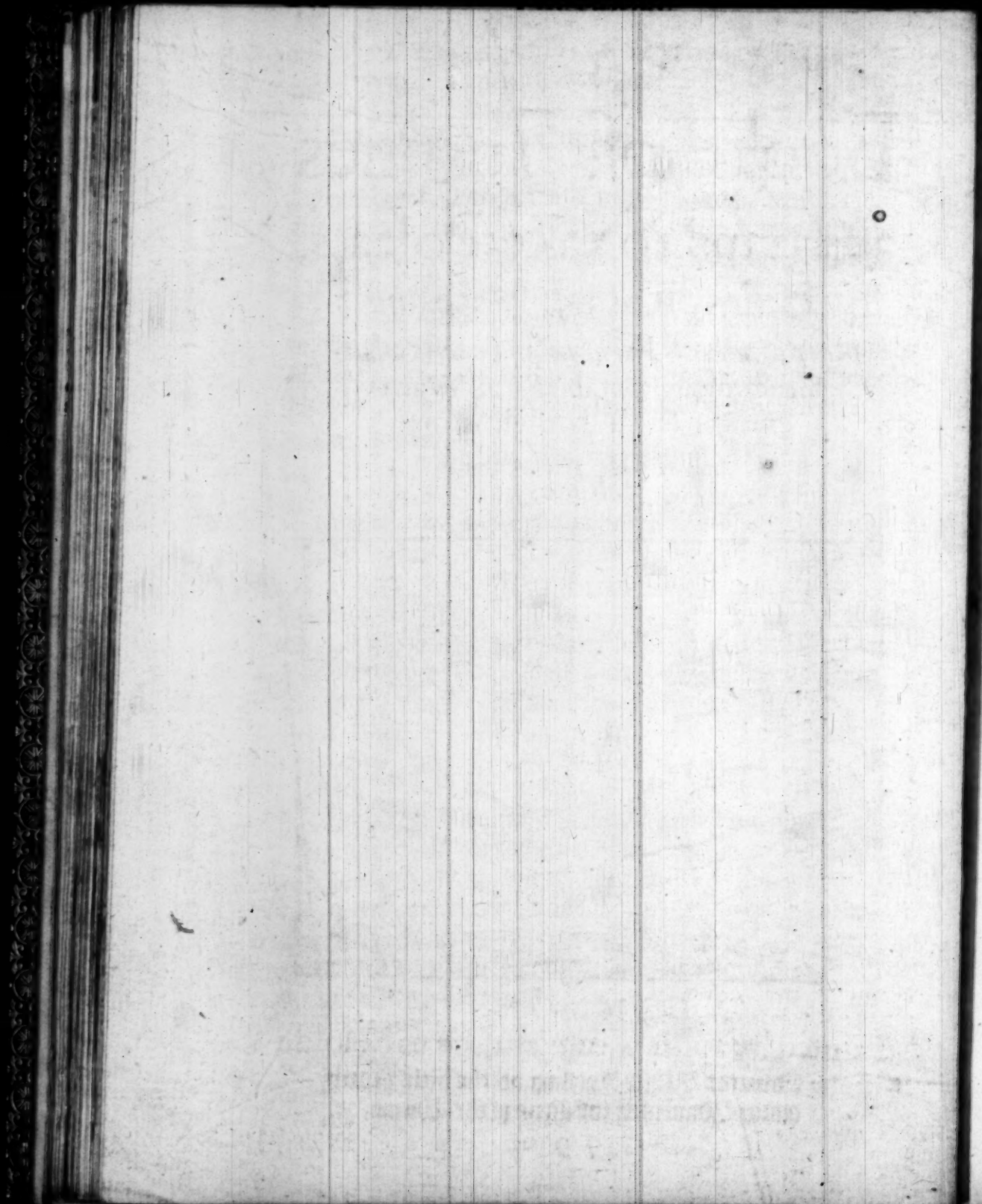
FINIS

A
Booke of Engines
and traps to take Polcats,
Buzardes, Rattes, Mice and all
other kindes of Vermine and beasts what-
soever, most profitable for all Warri-
ners, and such as delight in this
kinde of sport and
pastime.



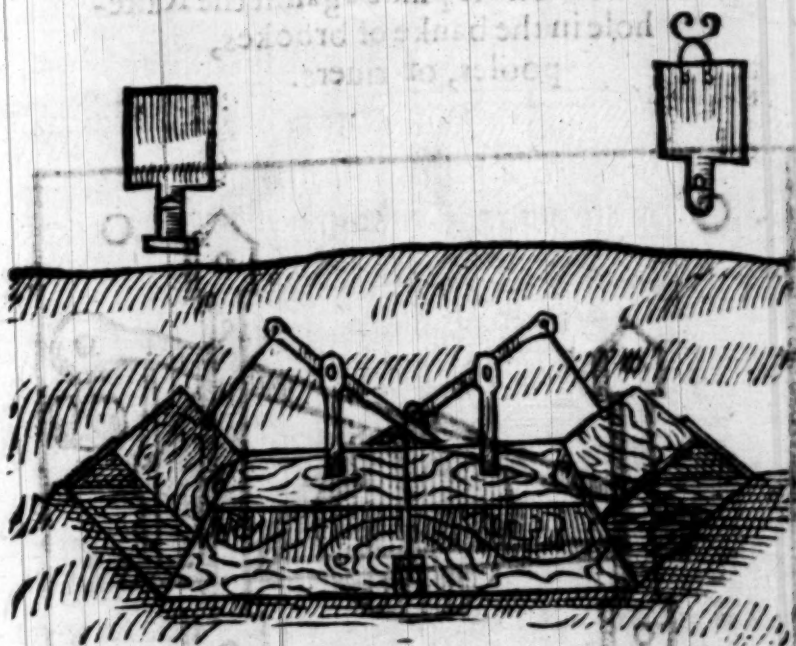
LONDON.
Printed by Iohn Wolfe, and are to be folde
by Edward White dwelling at the little North
dore of Paules at the signe of the Gunne.

1590.





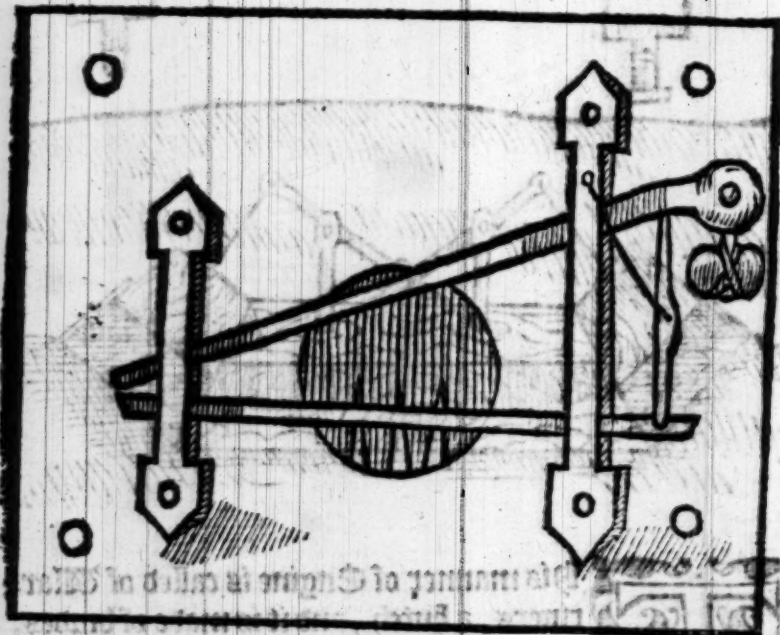
A hutch to take Polcars, as also other Vermin.



This manner of Engine is called of War-
riners, a hutch, and it is made of boardes,
foure square, to be remoued or to stande
still, with two falling boardes at the endes:
which two boardes must fall into two cy-
gals on both sides of the endes for slipping
within. Also there is two lathes and strings tye to the fal-
ling boardes on the endes to holde them up, crossing typon
two pillers which are made fast on the upper boarde of the
hutch, with a line made fast on the backe side comming o-
uer the endes of the saide lathes downe to the bridge on the
foze side. Which bridge is tye within to the backe side or
boarde of the hutch an inch from the bottome boarde. Some

doe make them with another piller in steele of the backe string, but this is as good a way, ye may chuse which way ye will haue it.

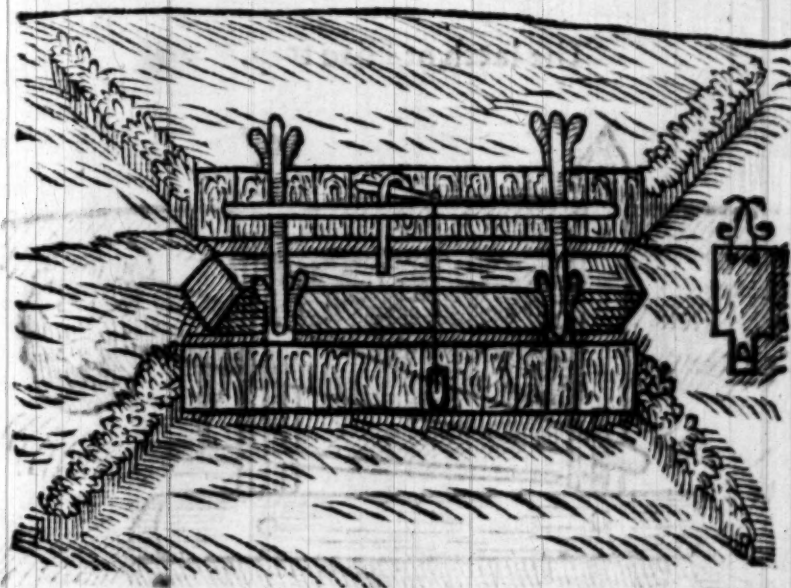
A latch trappe for the water Ratte, to be made of borde with a hole pinde against the Ratte-hole in the banke of brookes, pooles, or riuers.



The latch must be set no thicker but two inches and a halfe hie, so that they must crape throug when they comes in or out: it may be set within the water, and above the water, where commonly they lie aboue all day: and come out toward night.

This

This is called the dead-fall for Polcats,
or other Vermine,

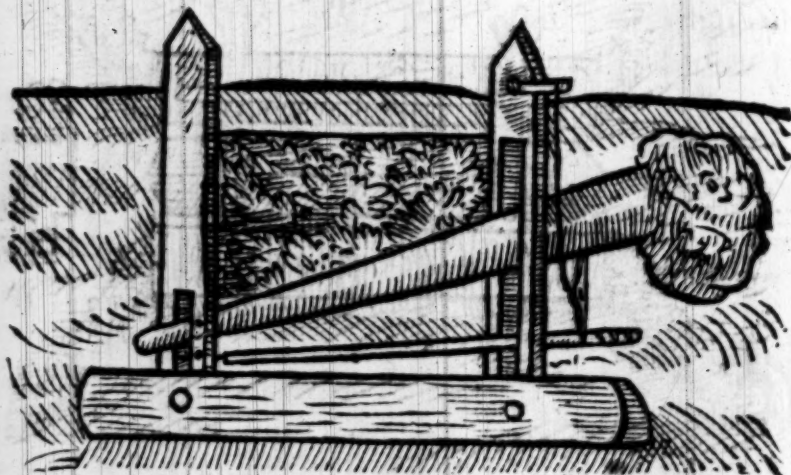


This engine is called a dead fall, it is made with a square peece of timber or such like, waying about halfe a hundred poundes or more, with a hole boared in the midst of the upper side thereof, and therein a hooked crooke set fast. Also there is foure forked stakes which must be set fast in the ground, and laying thereon two cudgils a crosse, on which cudgils, ye shall lay a long staffe or poale to hold up the dead fall by the crooch: under which crooch ye shall put a short cudgell, with a line made fast thereunto, which line reacheth downe to the bridge beneath: which bridge ye shall make within five or six inches broad, like those that are made for the foresaide butch.

Also on both sides of this fall, ye may set it with boorde, pale, or such like: either ye may hedge it with close rods, and to make it ten inches hie or more. The foure spreading corners, are made to shew the lowe hedges, that no vermine shall passe so easily by, but come thorow the fall, and

the passage must be made no wider then the fall is broade.
Some Warreners do make no tay of the bydge behinde,
but lets it loose against a pinne befoze the clicket, and so it
flapes vpon the fall.

The latch or Foxe trap.



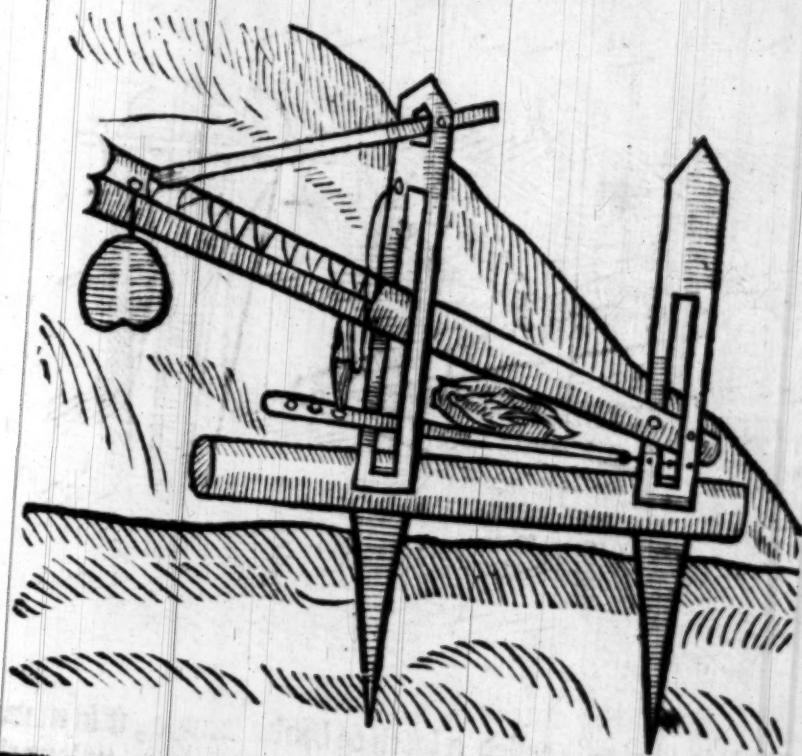
This Engine is called a Latch or Foxe trappe, it is
made with a thicke peece of wood of two inches in the
bottomne, and so made taper wise vpwarde. There is also
two other square peece set on the endes of the bottomne
peece, and made with two regals for the latch to rise and
fall in, as ye may see by example: in turning on a pinne in
the lower rigall at the hinder ende. Which latch with the
clogge, must be made with his edge downeward, as the o-
ther is vpward: then shall ye haue betwene the latch, and
the lidger, a small round sticke, tyed at the hinder end with
a string, and passing thorow the foremost rigall, and at
the ende thereof must be two or thre small holes or nicks
made for the pinne that must holde vp the latch with the
clogge, and so some as that sticke or bydge is put downe,
the latch with the clogge falles, ye must bush aboute the
latch, for any thing leaping ouer, whereas ye see it ponde-
red. Your latch may be made halfe a peard & more wide.

This

Engines and Traps.

This latch is to set against a banke or other hill side.

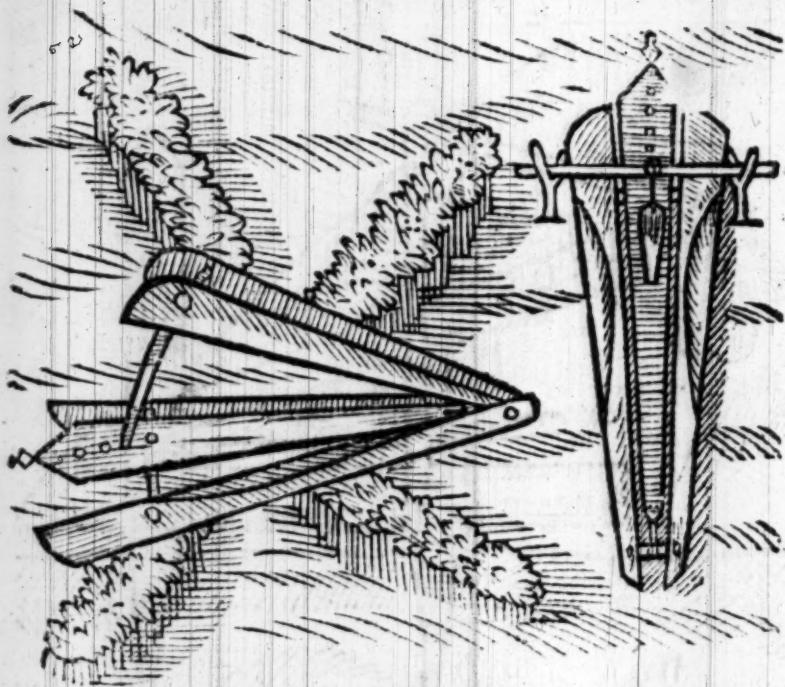
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This engine or latch, is called a dogge latch, almost like the other afore, but that his two pillars or postes are set fast in the ground, and there must be also a hole made within the latch on the inside of the banke or hill side, where the latch must be set: and therein yee may baite it with what baite ye will, for a dogge or other vermine. Also upon the upper side of the latch, there is notches made one by an other all ouer. Then is there a barre in the toppe which runnes upon a pinne, and runnes into every notch, and holdes downe the latch, so that the sayde latch cannot rise, what soeuer be within it will holde him fast there, be it dogge, or other vermine: there is also a weight hanging at the end of the latch, to make it fall more quickly.

H

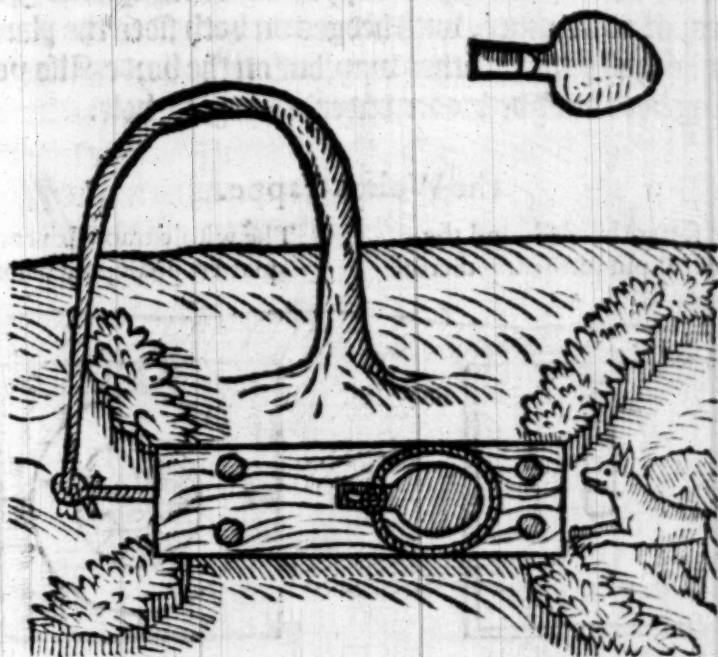
The



This engine is called a latch or brake trappe, it is made with foure thicke bordes or peeces of timber, in length three quarters of a peard or lesse, ye may make them as ye shall thinke good, eyther to sit still in the earth, or often to be remoued. But if ye will make them to remoue, then must the vpper fallers be more heavier made. These foure peeces must be pind at both ends, and the two vpper bordes or fallers, must lie within the two neather, as ye may see by example. Then is there within thow neather bordes, a long bridge, which must be tide at the neather ende of the catch with a string, and that bridge hath foure holes at the other ende, for a pinne to put therein to beare and holde vp the two fallers. Which pinne is put into one of those holes of the saide bridge, and the other ende of the pinne, stapes vnder the great square pinne that is betwene the fallers, and the string that is tide to that pinne, is tide aboue to a trouchin, which trouchin lyeth on two forked stakes, set in

in the ground, as ye may see by example by the neather part of the trappe. Also the neather parts are rebated on the out side, and made edge wise upward, and hedged on both sides as ye may see. And to fall toward the hedge is best.

The foote trappe.



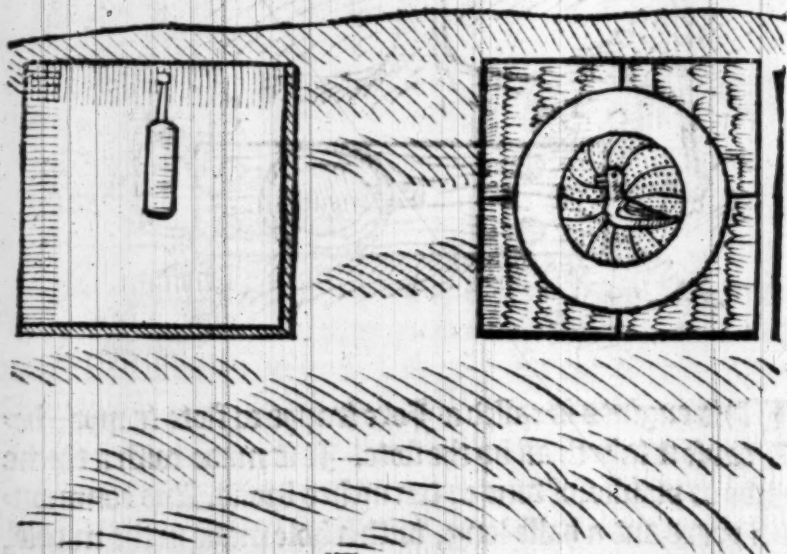
This engines is called a Fore trappe or foote trappe, because it taketh all by the foote. It is made with a thicke boorde or planke, of nine or ten inches broad. And commonly a yerd and a halfe long, with a hole made in the middle, nearer the one end, then the other. Also the planke hath iiij. holes, at each end two, to stake downe fast the planke to the earth, that it be not pluckt up: then there is a poale set, or tree bowed downe to the end of the planke, and to the end thereof is tye a strong line, which line must come vnder the ende of the planke, and drawne out at the foote hole, with a short strong clicket of wood tye thereunto with a short string, which clicket must be set against the narrow place of the foote hole, and the other ende in the ricke

on the falling board, which must stay against a short flat pinne of wood, which must be set vnder the planke where as ye see two summall pyckes, to holde vp the falling board: and to that also is tye a strong lingell or other line, which line is layd round about the hole of the fote bord or fall, on the planke, and couered all ouer with dust, sande, or earth, for feare of suspition. This trappe may be set against fore holes, or other muce, with hedges on both sides the planke that he shall passe no other way, but on the borde. Also your falling bord must be broder vnder, then your hole.

The Wolfes trappe.

The square bordered, and the poale, & pin in the top therof.

The whole trap with couer platter, poale, and baite.



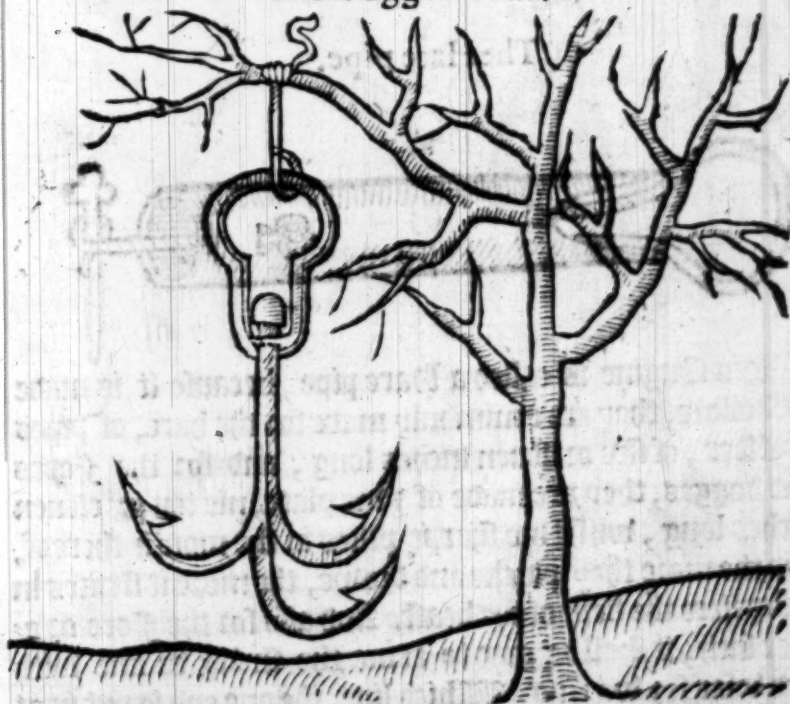
This Engine is called a Wolfe trappe or pitte. It is a large hole digged six fote square, and two yeards commonly and a halfe wide from side to side, and bordered all round, both bottome and sides vp to the toppe, with a poale set fast in the middest thereof, almost as hie as the toppe of the pitte. Then is there a pinne of yrne put through the middest of a large platter of wood or such like, and that pin set fast in the toppe of the sayde poale: and there vpon it is layde and made fast, some beastes liuer, or such like: or else a gose

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a goose or ducke, which is tide fast thereon. Then towards night they make a traine unto the trappe, and they couer the saide pitte with hurdles, borders, or such like, round about (sauing a space) and they lay of greene tuftes thereon, so that when the Wolfe, or fore, doe come and finde the baite, they can not reach it, without they tread on the platter, which platter is set ticklish thereon, and as soone as he treads on the side, it tilts dolowne, and rise vp againe, and the Wolfe or other falles dolowne into the pitte; and if other doe come, they are serued the like. Thus much for the Wolfe trappe. For the fore, if he annoy them, they will lay a peece of a shayes liuer new, at his hole, and put therein closely of the powder of rats-bane, which will so kill him. Also the powder of Aconitum called in Latin, in English Wolfes bane, the powder put or strowed on fesh will kill them. Touch them not with your bare handes, for they will finde it and forsake it.

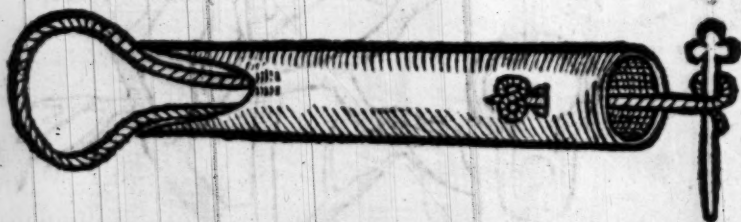
The kragge hooke.



This Engine I call a dragge hooke, because it is made like a dragge, it is made of peirne or great wiar, and

turnes on the Weuell, like the weuell of a loggar, or like on a gray-hound collar. The husbandmen in France, will hang them on branches, of diuerse trees about their groundes, to take the Fore, Wolfe, or dogge if he take it, but chiefly for the Fore: they vse to hang them so hie from the ground, that a Fore must leape at it, before hee can catch it. Which hookes are baited and covered with liuers of beastes, or other flesh, and when he catches the hooke in his mouth, he cannot deliuer himselfe thereof, but hangs and turnes about with the hooke in his mouth on the weuel and line: and hereunto they make traines with some garbage against night, as they commonly doe to other engines, and by this engin, they doe destroy many of their Fores, which otherwise would deuour many of their Lambes, and poultrie. For men that dwelles ne the sea side where rockes are, there the Fore will be, there it shall do well to set vpper iebets and hang your dragges thereon, and so shall ye destroy your Fores in short time.

The Hare pipe.



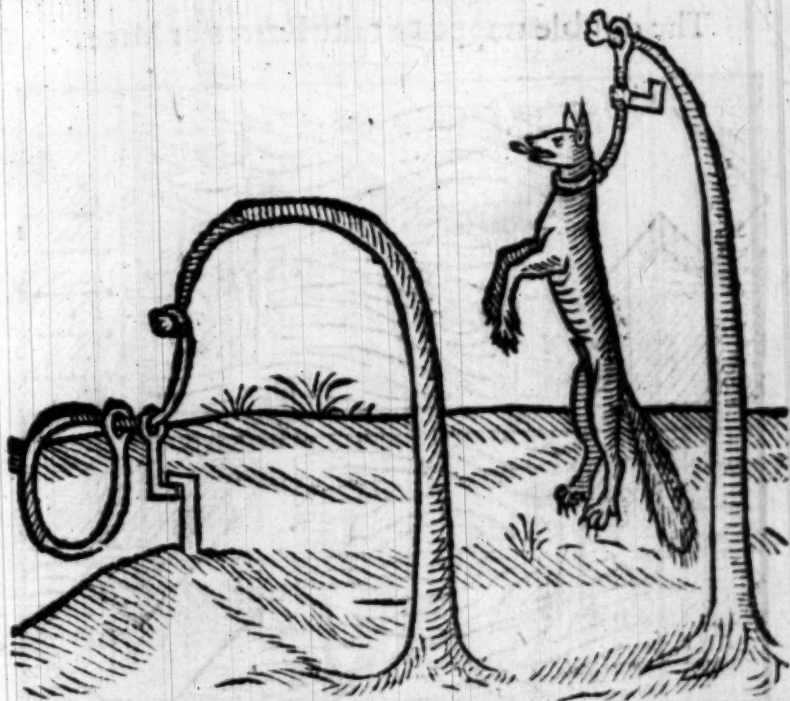
This Engine is called a Hare pipe, because it is made hollow, they are commonly made for the hare, of pipes of Elder, of sixe or seuen inches long, and for the Fores and dogges, they are made of yrne plate, nie ten or eleuen inches long, with two sharpe pikes in the mouth thereof, and the more they plucke and drawe, the more it strikes in and peirce the flesh of the beast. And also for the Fore or other such, it shall be good to arme the string or line with red wiar se2 wering. Which line, the one end is put in at a hole made in the pipe side, as ye may see, and so drawne
double

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double out at the mouth of the same. The other end comes through the pipe, and is tye unto some pinne set fast in the ground, or to some bough. They are commonly set in musles where they passe through: but for the fore, they pitch the bare pipe in some places, at the mouth of his hole, when he is hunted or other wise, or in musles where he hauntes to mens houses in killing their lambes, pigges, or other poultrie. When see that ye stoppe all other passages there aboutes, so shall ye be sure to saue your poultrie, or else to take him. Ye may make traines at your pipe hole, as is afore mentioned of the other.

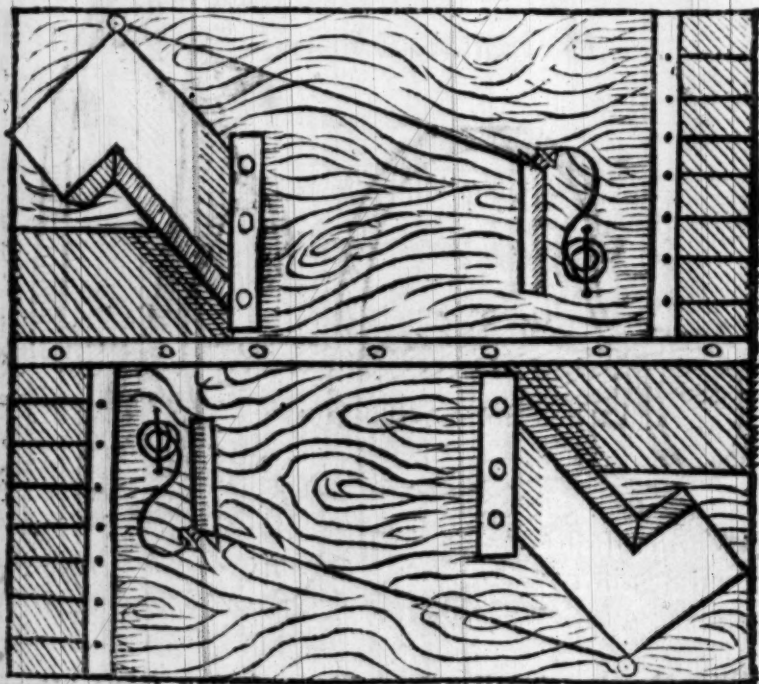
The whippe or spring trappe.



This Engine, is called the whip, or spring, it is set thus: there is a string tyde unto the end of some poale set fast in the ground, or to some tree: unto the said string is made fast a small short sticke, with a nicke in the lower end thereof, made thinne on the upper side: then the poale is bowed

bolue with it, vnto an other niche set fast in the gramine with a niche also, and thinne edge vnder. Then shall ye ioyne both the nicks together, as ye may see by example, as tickle as ye can. Then open the end of your string, set it in some muse, or where ye thinke good. And when anie fore or other thing doe plucke the saide vpper string a side, then the niche slippes by, and the poale starts and so holdes him by, as ye may easely see by example. Thus much for the spring trappe. There is ycarely kilde with forces in this Realme as many do iudge, of lambes tenne thousand, of poultrie twentie thousand, of Rabbets and Conies nie fortie thousand couple: besides young faunces in many Parkes and Forests.

The double trappe to take Rattes or Mice.



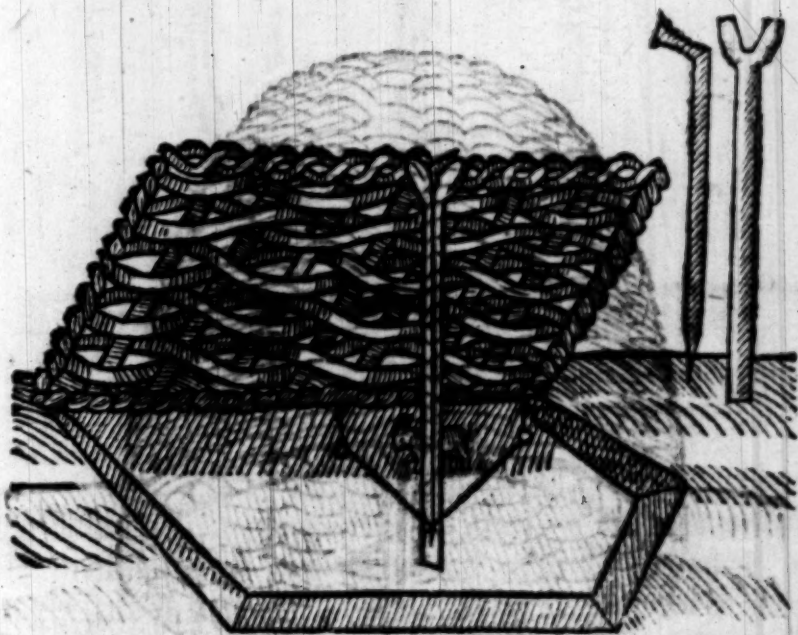
This Engine or trap, it is almost made with a square borde in the bottome, and also aboue, and aqout five inches in height with a thicke borde in the middest, as ye may see pointed with five nayles, and nayled fast to the upper

Engines and Traps.

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upper and neather borde, in parting the trappe. There is also two falles nayde with leathers on the upper borde, which is holde up and tilde with a string, which string hath a clicket or wedge, and is stayde on a short pece of worde, and so tilde with hooked wiar, which wiar goeth thoro we a bigge hole, and staves on the upper bord by a crosse wiar, and on the lower end of the croked wiar the bait is put on within the trappe, at the further ende of the trappe: and there against ye may see certayne wiares set from the upper borde to the neather borde, to tice the Rats there to seeke to goe out. Which is thought yearly they destroy thoro England fortie quarters of corne.

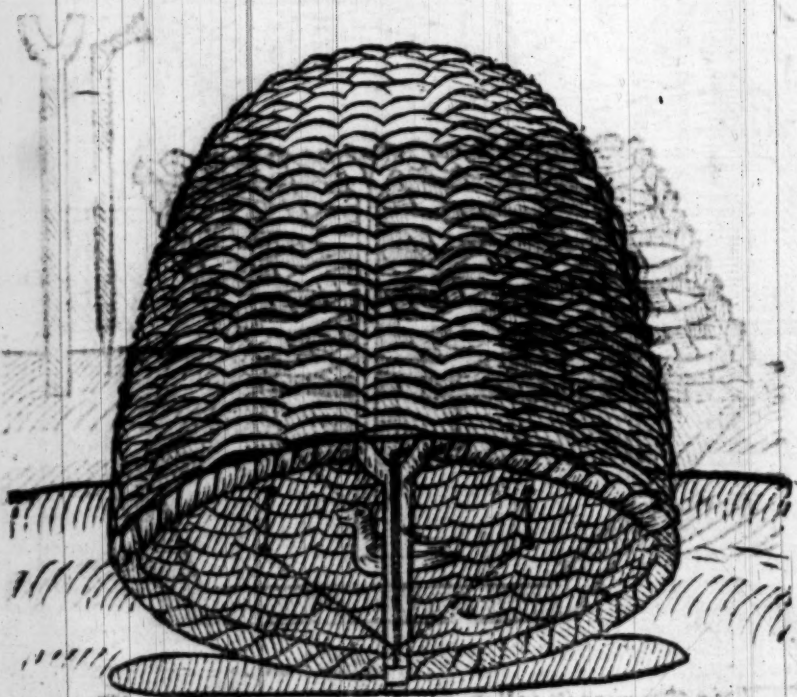
A trappe or fall for Buzardes, and Kytes,
with a hurdcill.



This Engine is called a fall or trappe to take Buzardes and Kytes, which is after this sort, ye shall set a hurdcill on the ground where ye thinke good. Which hurdcill is holden up befoze with a croked sticke, and that croked

sticke is holden vp with a forked stick put vnder him, which
 forked sticke must stand loose on the ground, without the
 neather bridge or forked sticke. Also in setting vp the nea-
 ther end of the crooked stick that holdes vp the hurdell, must
 be made small and slightly put into the cleft of the forked
 bridge and sticke: which forked sticke is made fast, and tye
 with two thredes to the ground, vnder the barke of the
 hurdell, as ye may easely perceiue: and when yee doe tye
 or set it vp, it shall be good with the crooked stickes end, to
 let the bridge stande a handfull hie from the ground, and
 put therein the end of your crooked sticke as tickle as yee
 can, that when any thing comes to take the baite and
 treads it downe, the hurdell fallēs suddenly on them.

The Basket fall.



This Engine is called the Basket fall to take hyles and
 Buzzardes, it is set and tyde in all thinges like vnto
 the hurdle before, with all thinges thereunto belonging.

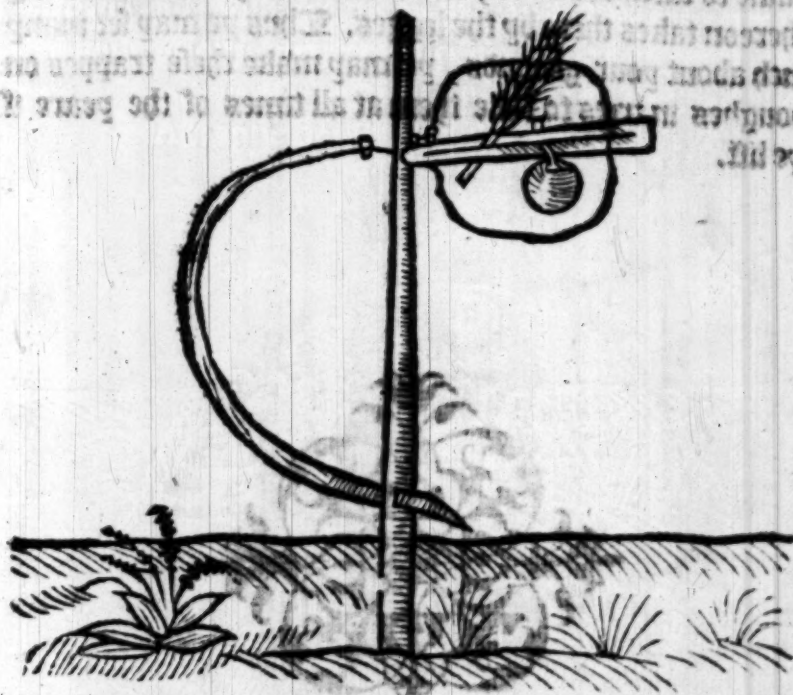
This

Engines and Traps.

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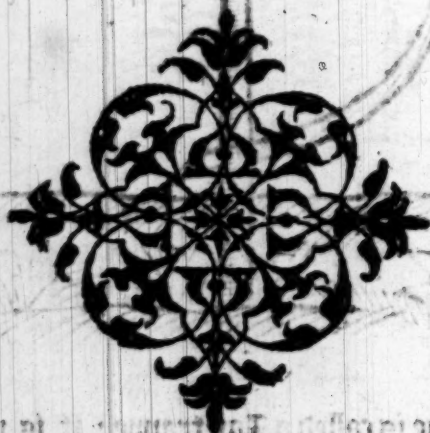
This Basket is commonly made nye three fathoms about in the skates, and so big that a man may well stand upright within him. The Farmers do commonly in some places use (in Rabbet time) to set him in plaines, in warrens, and in parkes, wheras Cornies are bred, and so they take the RYTE and the Buzard, in this Basket.

The Jay trappe is set about corn fields, or orchards.



This Engine is called a Jay trappe: it is made with a poale of seven or eight inches about, and seven or eight fote long or hie, set fast in the ground about your wheate, or other fruite. There is made in the saide poale two holes, one beneath and the other aboue: in the neather most hole, there is a spring wand set fast therein, and bowed into the hole aboue, which hole ye shall put thowelue a string, tide fast to the ende of the spring wand, with a knot thereon, to stay it that it shall not slippe backe againe.

game. Also on the fore side of the hole, ye must put a blunt
pinne of wood with a round end of seven or eight inches
long, let loosely in by the knot to stay the string: which
pinne yee shall see clouen in the middell, and in that cleft
they use to put a cherie, or wheat eare, for a baite. When
shall yee spread finely, and lay the string about on the saide
short pinne, and your string to haue a running nose. Also
the trappe of your stake must be made sharpe that no soule
shall light thereon. And when any lights on the short
pinne to catch the baite, it falles doونه, and the string
thereon takes them by the legges. Thus ye may set many
such about your grounds, ye may make these trappes on
boughes in trees to take them at all times of the yeare if
ye list.

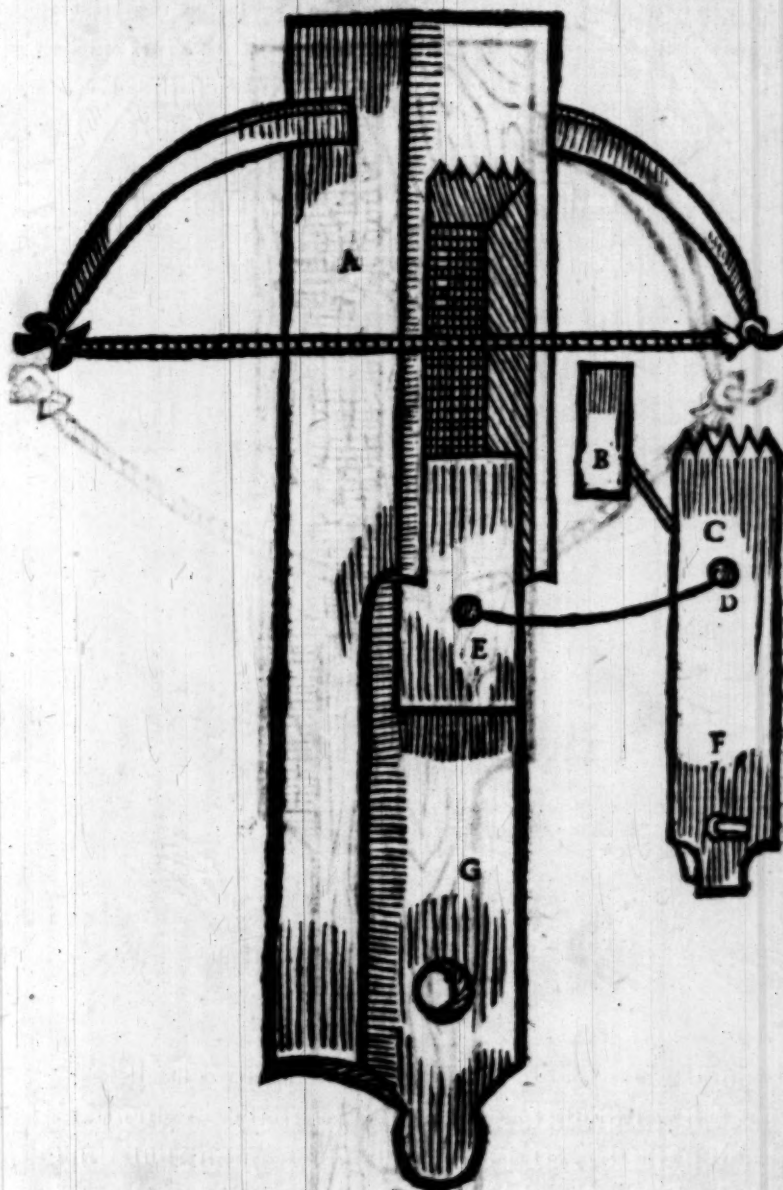


the same is called a trappe. The string is
so much as will reach to the knot
of the pinne, and is to be laid
about the pinne, and is to be
clouen in the middell, and in
that cleft they use to put a
cherie, or wheat eare, for a
baite. When shall yee spread
finely, and lay the string
about on the saide short
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Thus ye may set many
such about your
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on boughes in
trees to take them
at all times of
the yeare if ye
list.

Engines and Traps:

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The bow trappe for Rats or other Vermine.



a The hole to
tie the string
of the bridge.

b The clicket
c The lidde,
d The hole to
tye the string.

e The hole to
put through
the string on
the side.
f The pin for
the string.
g The hole to
carrie it by.

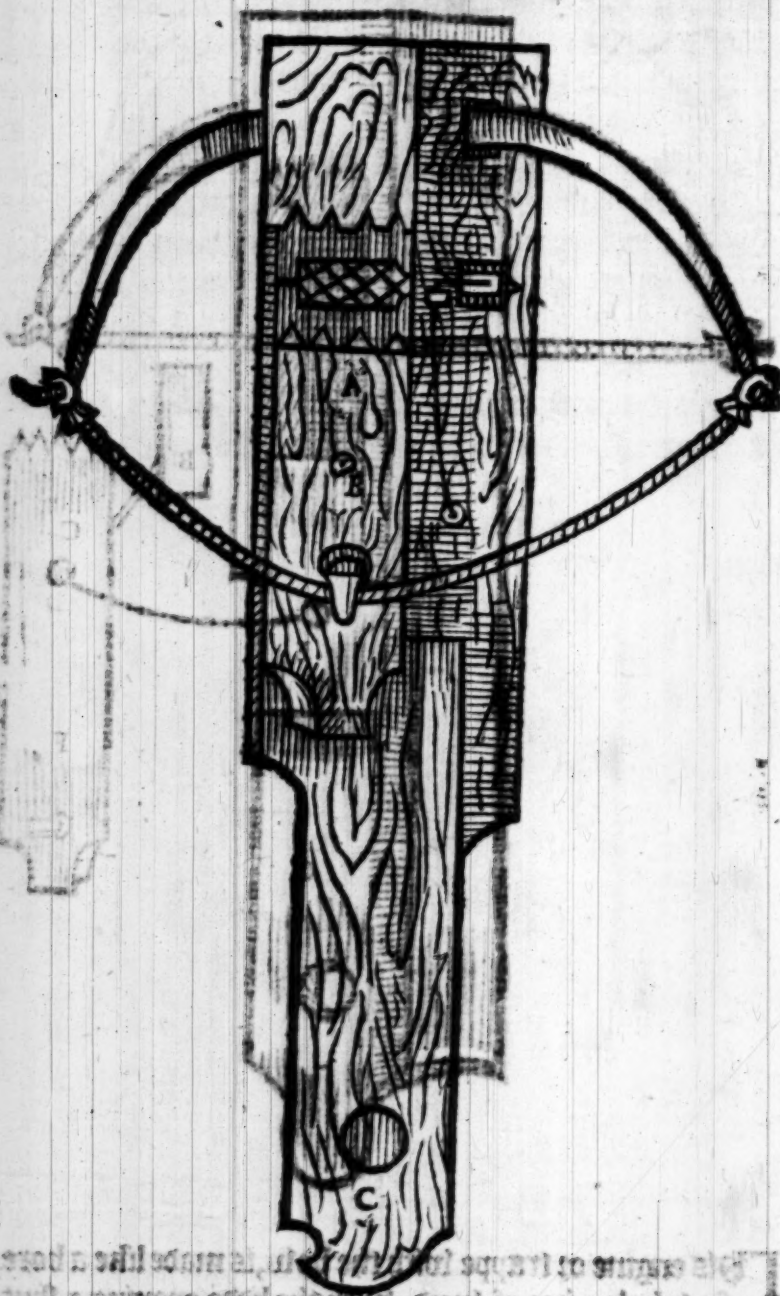
This engine or trappe with the bow, is made like a bore,
of a whole peece of wood, with the lidde opening & shut-
ting above, and this side is unbent, shewing the left side and
the lidde, and clicket, taken out: with holes and the string
say to set him, as more plainly shall be shewed here after.

a The lidde.

b The hole to
tie the string.

The hole to
the string on
the lidde
is to be put
the string
in the hole to
carry it by.

c The hole to
carry it.



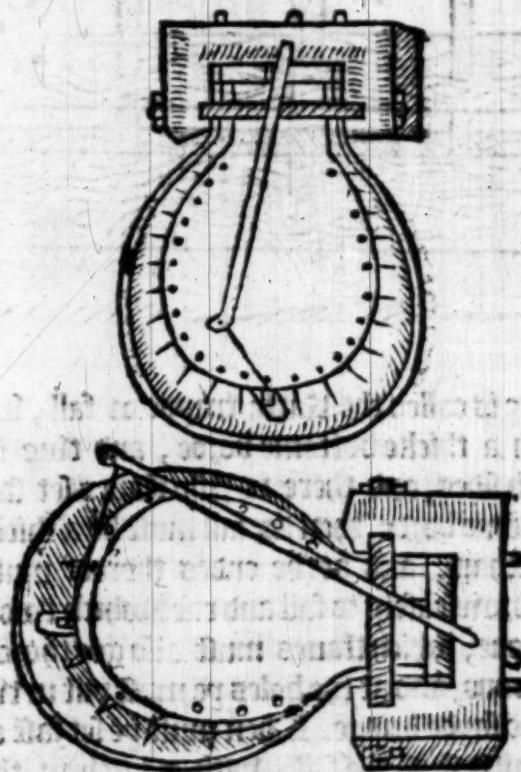
This is the shewes him bent, with the holes and pines
hole to bende him: as the pinte on the lidde is to holde
the string bent. And also the pinte set above the chicket, is
to

Engines and 1

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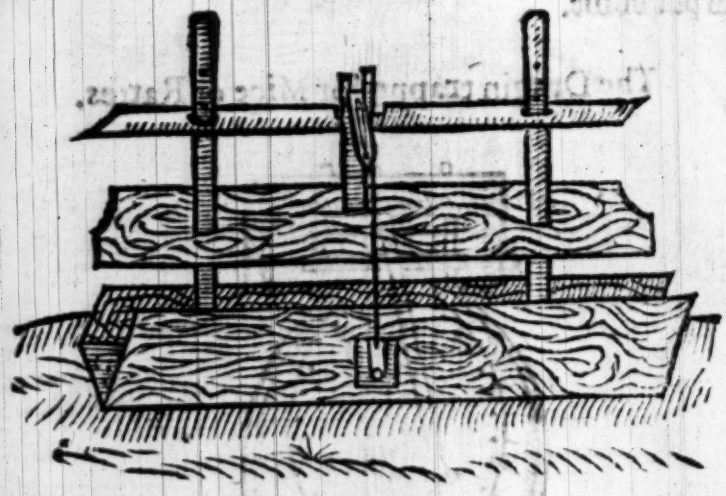
to order the string coming from the hole of the bridge to
to the clicket, which must stay up the bridge trost and bay-
ted, when he is set. The pikes are set to holde fast when
he is put downe.

The Dragin trappe for Mice or Rattes.



This engine or trappe is made of wood like the stocke of
a Bell, with two holes at the endes, and therein is put
thorow haire or corde double, and the liide put betwene,
and so wreath the haire one way towarde the liide vppon
the vnder hope, with sharpe topars set round on the vpper
liide, and a long bridge vnder, falling within the neather
hope with a stasse set fast aboue on the stocke, to tie the
string and clicket, which must holde vp the liide: the vpper
trappe lyes with the mouth towarde you, and the lower
with the side towarde you.

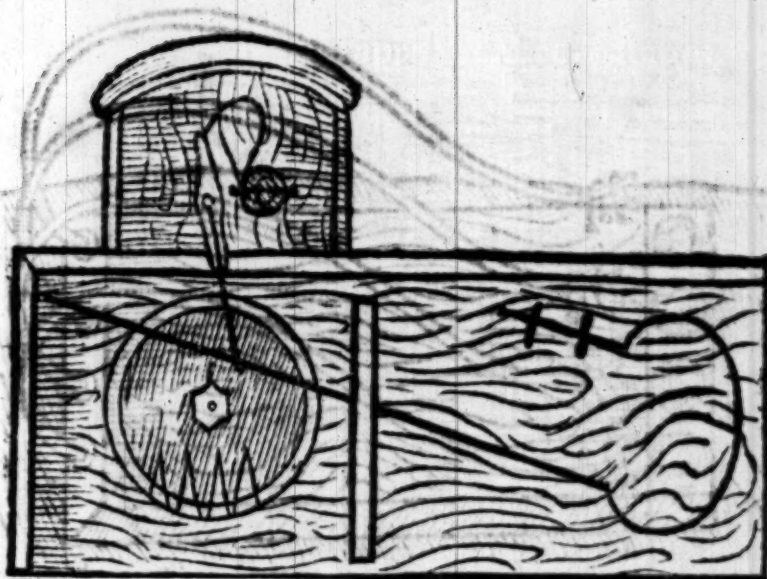
The fall for Rats or other vermine.



This engine is called the Ratte trappe or fall, which is made with a thicke bottome borde, and two thinner bordes on both sides, and there is two staves set fast thorow the bottome borde, then the fall must be a thicke bord and beaute wthhall, and at the endes thereof must your staves goe thorow easely to fall and rise, which two staves have holes above, which staves must also goe thorow the long bridge above, and at the holes ye must put in two pins to holde up the sayde bridge. Then must ye set fast another stasse in the middell of the fall, with a latch in the toppe thereof loose set to fall up and downe: which latch must have a string, which string commeth downe to the bridge beneath, with a small ticket fastened thereunto: and the bridge is fastened beneath on the backside of borde, an inch from the bottome borde, and so it is done. We may make them to take water Rats in setting them in the water, in the sides of your ponds and rivers, and bayted with carion, but then ye must set rowes of short naples under the fall planks, and those will stay either ratte or other fish, if they goe through it, and put downe the bridge.

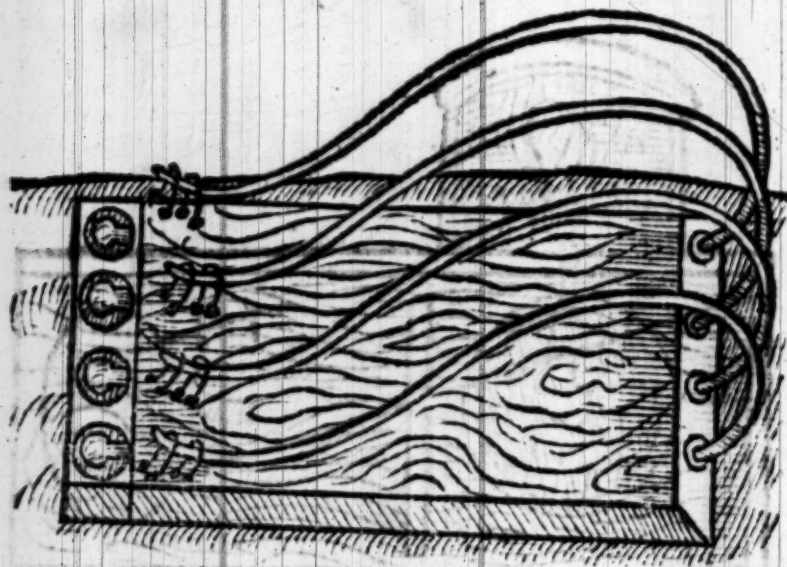
The

The boxe trappe.



This engine or trappe, is to take mice, or rattes, which is made of a thin boarde of two inches and a halfe broad, and eight inches long, with a round hole cut thorow the boarde in the one end, and a bore lopnde and glued therein, which bore must haue a hole aboue, and therein ye: must put your crooked wyar that must holde the baite within the bore, and stayed aboue on the saide bore with a crosse wter. When shall ye see the falling wyar tplyde up with a string or thred, and fastened vnto a long clicket, which is staid with a crooked wyar, that holdes the baite within: the sayde clicket to be made of bone, for that is better then wood except it be hard. The scorchin in the middelt of the bore, is as if were, made for the baite. The foure sharpe wiars beneath the bore, are to holde the mouse or ratte when the wyar fallies. The barre crosse by the bore, is to stay the wyar, it shall not fall out, or fall too low. And the end of the falling wyar is fastened with two crosse bars, and riueted through the board, and the end of the falling wyar also, so it is done.

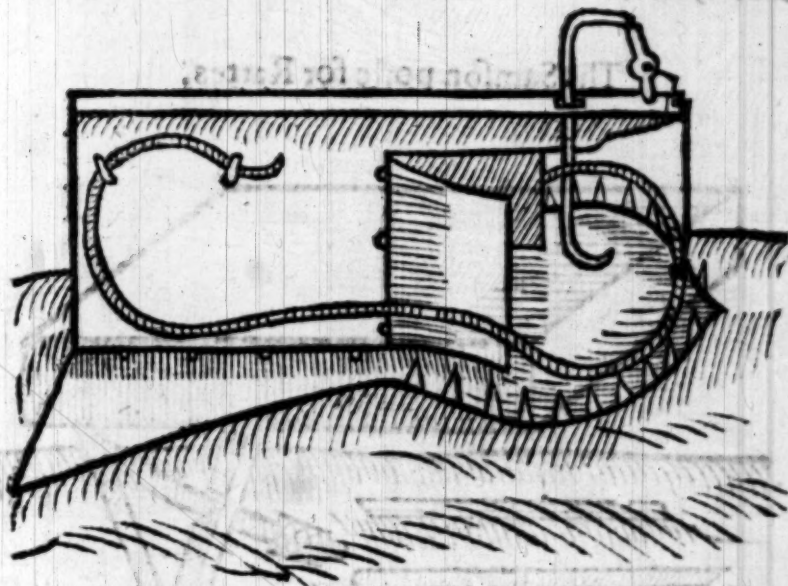
The spring trappe for Mice.



This engine or trappe, is to take mice, it is made with a boarde of two inches thicke, and in the one ende, ye must boze so bigge holes as a mouse may easely creep therein, so many as ye shall thinke good. Then must ye boze against euery of the sayd holes, foure small hole with a piercer through the sayd boarde. And all those holes next the end, ye shall put in strong threds on the upper holes of the bozd, so they may be set on the ende of the spring, and lie rounde in each great hole ne the brinke. Then must ye put a small threde through the boarde double, and tie him on the spring diste, to holde towne the spring: and those strings next the end, must beare no tight, but lie slacke, and as they gnawe a sunder the other threed to come to the baite, that takes them by the belly, or necke: and ener as your inner thredes are bit a sunder, ye may sone put or dralwe them through with a small wyar againe. Also the other endes of the springs must be fast set in holes, boared with a small wimble. Ye may make the like to take Rattes, if ye make the holes square and bigger.

Tho

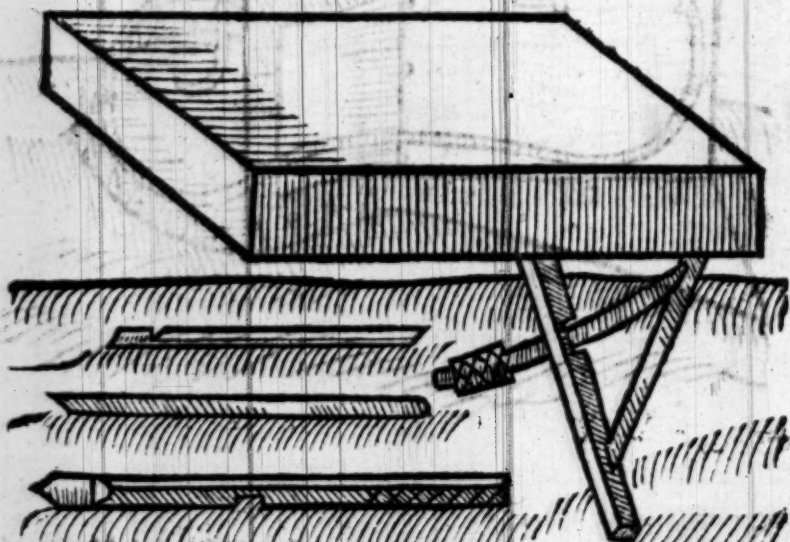
The dragin trappe with a great wyar.



This engine or trappe, is to take Mice and Rats, it is made of two thinne bozdes: the neather bozde is made round at the one end, and broad at the other end, like a swallow tayle. Then is there an other bozd set on edge in the middest thereof, which bozde hath a great wyar bowed and naped thereon, as ye may see: and the rounde boinght thereof must lie close on the round ende of the neather bozde. Then is there two short square bozdes naped and spreading toward the great wyar. Also see at the toppe of the byright bozde, a long mortis, wherein the tow- ar that must holde the clicket and baite, must goe thorow and there stape on another wyar, and the like is holden up with the upper ende thereof: which clicket, doe stape on the toppe of the middle or byright bozde, and so tye thereat with a threde which holdes up the great wyar, when that ye will set or tye him: also the neather bozde is set rounde with sharpe wyars to holde mouce or ratte, and they must

stande all within the bowght of the great wyar, and it is done. This shewes with the side towardes you, or the halfe thereof.

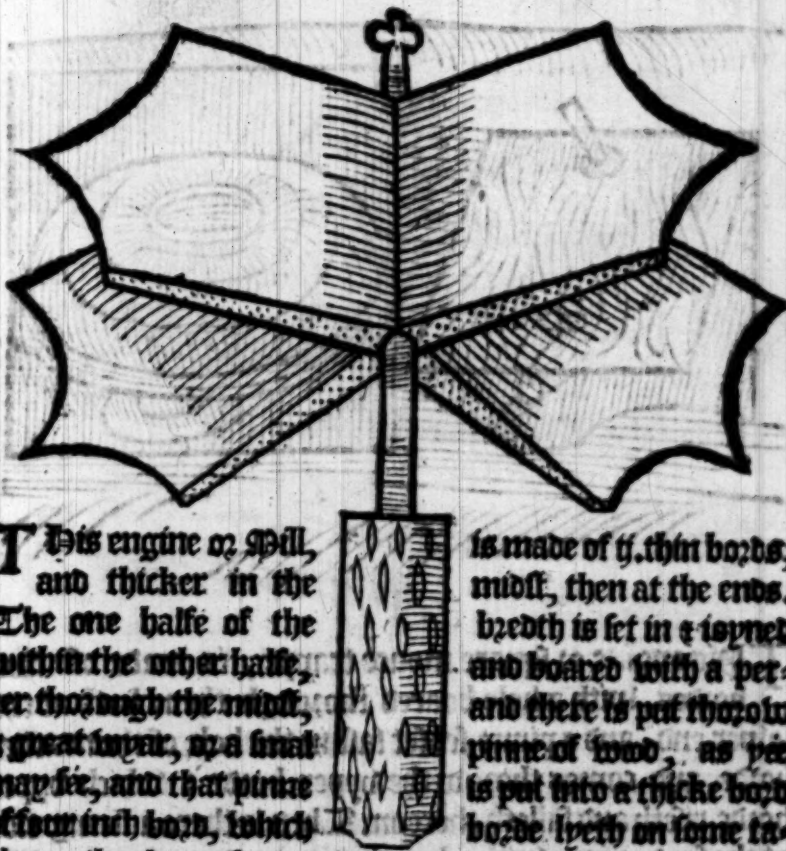
The Samson poste for Rattes.



This engine is called the Samson poste, it is stayde upon three peeces, and one beares the burden of all, with the helpe of the other two peeces, and made as ye may see, with notches one to stay vppon the other. These three stiches which ye see, the broadest is called the bridge, and that is made broade and thynne and long withall, to reach vnder the planke or boarde a good way, and baryed at the end thereof. The next is the crosse barre which stayes vppon the planke or boarde, set in a nicke in the end of the bridge. The third is the pillar or poste set almost vpright, which stayes the bridge for falling to the ground, which bridge must alwayes stand from the ground an inch or more, that he may the sooner fall when he is touched. Also ye may make

make them in length as ye shall see cause for the breadth of
your bozdes or planks, which must be somewhat longer
alwayes.

A Mill to take Mice.

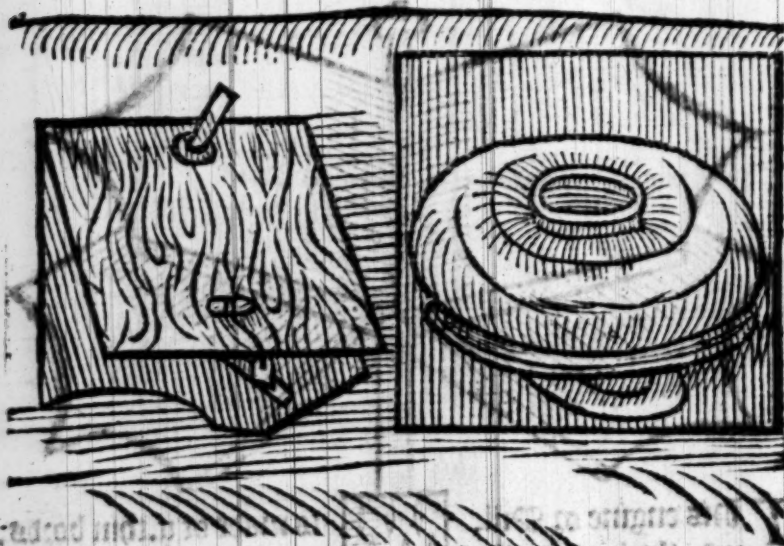


This engine or mill,
and thicker in the
The one halfe of the
within the other halfe,
er thorough the midst,
a great waye, or a small
may be, and that pinne
of four inch bozd, which
ble or other bozde from the ground halfe a yeard, or as ye
shall thinke good: and set some panne or pot with water
under your mill, and batte your mill on both sides of each
leafe with some butter, mixt with otmeale and sugar, and
set all other things a way, and so shall ye be olone the scope
or more perhaps in a night, as I haue seene done, if there
be store. We shall make your mill to turne very easely, that
the least weight thereon shall turne it. Also set your mill
an inch from your square bozde that the pinne is in, and
batte your bozde with some otmeale, to rice them to the
mill.

small. This may yett souer destroy them, if your house be
troubled with them neuer so much.

The square mouce
trappe.

The mouce trap with
a dish & a filboll.

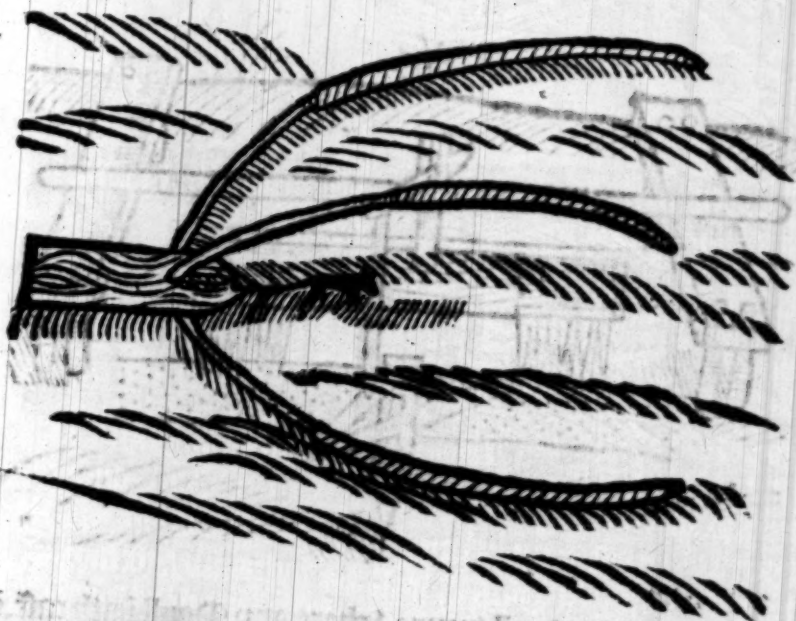


This engine or square mouce trappe, is made of two
boardes, with a hole boared thorough them both at the
lower end, and a pinne set fast in the hole of the neather
borde, and comes thorow the upper borde: which upper
borde riseth and falleth thereon. Then is there a string tied
at the sayde pinne with a long bridge, and a pinne on the
upper board afore with a short string and a clicket tied ther-
unto, to stay by the upper borde, and so it is done. This is
a slight way, and souer made for mice.

The other trappe, is with a dish or bowle, tyde by with
a filboll, such as they make to fill puddings, which is made
with a thinne slice of wood or such like, with a taylor of three
inches long, and thereon is the baite tied. The filboule his
bowlight is commonly one inch and more hie, to holde vpper
the dish, that the mouce touch not the dish before she come
to

to the baite. When when the stick the baite, the villye falls
over the filball, and the filball within, and the mouse also.
When ye may set a vessel of water, and let the mouse fall
therein. And thus it is vled, and also quickly made.

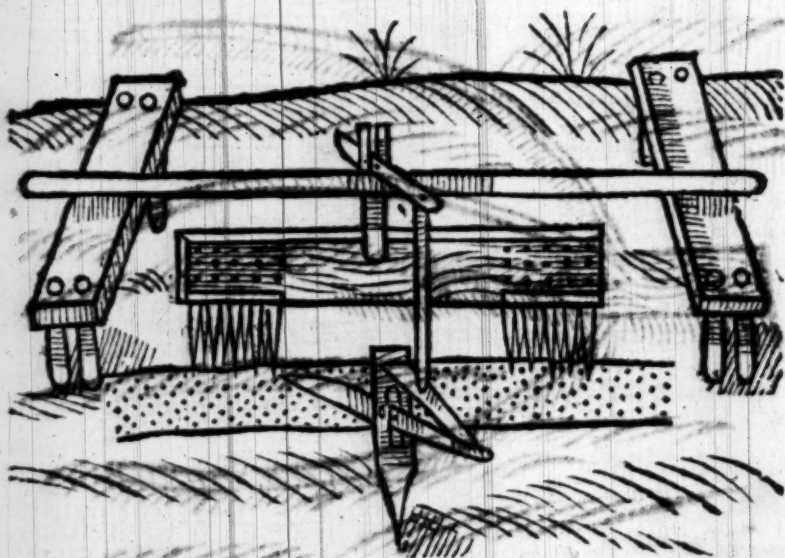
To take the Buzard with three twigs limed.



This engine is to take the Buzard in the spring of the
yeare, as in March and Aprill, which is made thus:
with three small rodde growing on the end of some bough,
or three small twigs set on the end of a pretie bigge sticke,
and of a shaftment long. Ye must so place them that two
twigges must lie alwayes on the ground, and the other
stand or lie over. The sticke must haue a hole boord in
the end as ye may see, and therein to fasten the mouse taile,
or a threede with a line mouse tide vnto it. Also the twigs
must be finely layde with hyme, and in a morning layde on
the ground, whereas ye shall see any Buzard nie, and as
some as ye are departed, if she spie the mouse, ye shall see her
come vnto it, and so taken, which is a verie good way to
take

take them in the spring, but at other times not so good. Also
the Buzzard may well be taken in March and April with
setting three limericks, and bayted in a plaine with the li-
uer of a conny or such like.

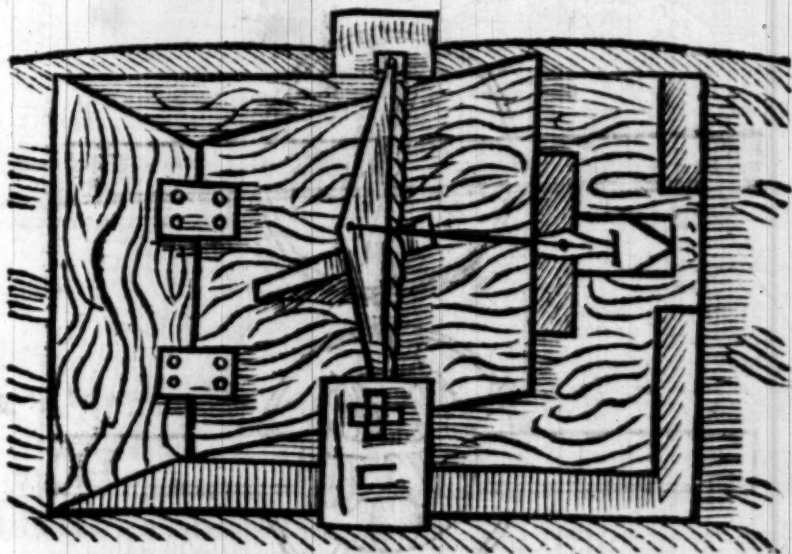
The Moull trappe



TO set this Moull trappe, where any Moull hath cast, ye
shall first place two tressles over her casting, then tread
it downe with your foote softly, so long and so broad as your
fall is, or more. Then lay a poale crosse over your tressles,
and there on hang your trappe over the trench. Then set a
short stake with the bridge therein, against the midst of
your fall, as ye may see by the figure: and set your stake
so that the bridge end may lie and touch the earth all over
in the trench crosse. For when the Moull doth cast, she
will put up that end of the bridge which do crosse the trench,
and the other end will fall on the clicket, and so the trappe
falles, and the long nayles set at both endes of the fall, kills
her, which way soener she comes or goes. Your fall must
be two foote long, and foure inches broad, and foure inches
thicke, for the heavier the better it is. If it be too light, ye
may

may renewe it as ye thinke good. Also ye may set your long nayles in a shencher or thonne borde, and mayle that to your fall at both endes, and let the next nayles on both sides be foure inches from the bridge. Thus much for the moull trappe, ye may thus kill them in gardens, wodes, high-wapes, or where pee shall thinke good without anie watching of them.

The following trappe.



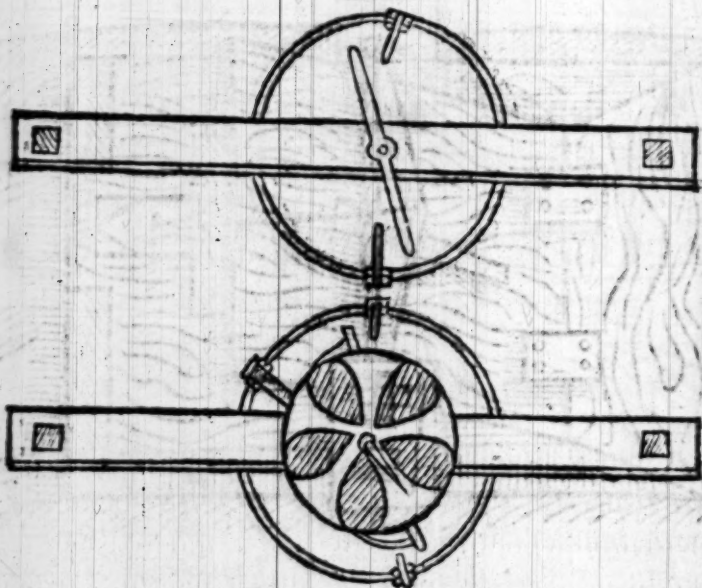
This engine is called, the following trappe for Mice, it is made with two square bordes, the bottome and the fall borde, with edge bordes of an inch hie, round about the neather borde, and set with two wing bordes of each side one, with a crosse lath over the middest to tye the string of the clicket. Which string comes downe to the bridge, platt with a crosse bridge, and then is there wreathed corde, or haire, vnder the lath aboue, and in that wreath, is put the following staffe, which as soone as the lide doe fall, that following staffe holdes it downe, and the falling borde is nayled with two leathers, as ye may see, to the lower

L

borde:

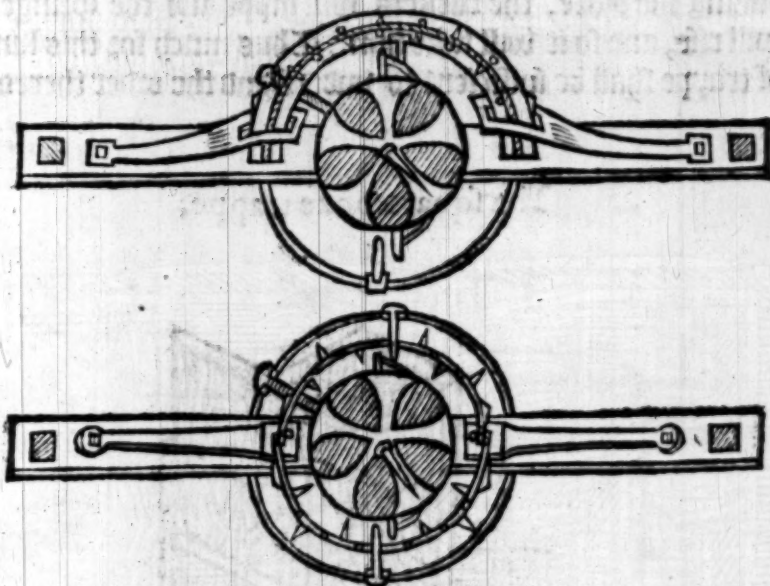
boarde: and also the bridge is tye under vnto the lower boord
with a string. Thus much for the vnderstanding of the
following trappe.

The griping trappe made all of yrne, the lowest
barre, and the ring or hoope, with two
clickets, and a turning pinne,
which ring is set fast to
the sides of the
lowest barre.



More vnto it is, a plate round in the midst, with five
holes cut out, and a sharpe yrne pinne in the midst,
which plate hath a spring on both sides vnder the edge of
the plate, and they stirre not of ioyntes vp and downe, as
the other doth, but standes fast in touching the crosse pinne
vnder the plate.

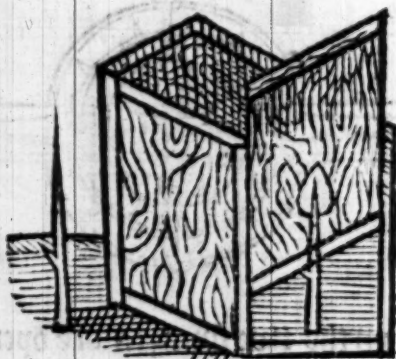
Here is more with two springs vntylde on both sides, in holding together the two hoopes with nayles.



Now when the two springes are opened abroade and holde downe, here it is to be shewed as hee standeth tyld with the two springes, downe flat to the long barre on both sides, which springes are made of good steele, and as soone as the clickets which holde them downe vnder the plate when both the outward clickets be stride. The two springes shuts them suddenly together and there is in the two shutting hoopes sharpe pinnes of pyne set one contrary to the other, with holes made for those pinnes to goe thorough and shut close together, that it will holde any thing, if it be but a rush or straw, so close they shut together. The two hoopes on both sides outward are made bigger and bigger bywarde, to holde more close when they come together, as ye may perceiue by the hoopes within the springes, on both sides. When there is at the ends of the long barres two square holes, which holes are made to pinne the long barre fast to the ground, when pee set or tye him in any

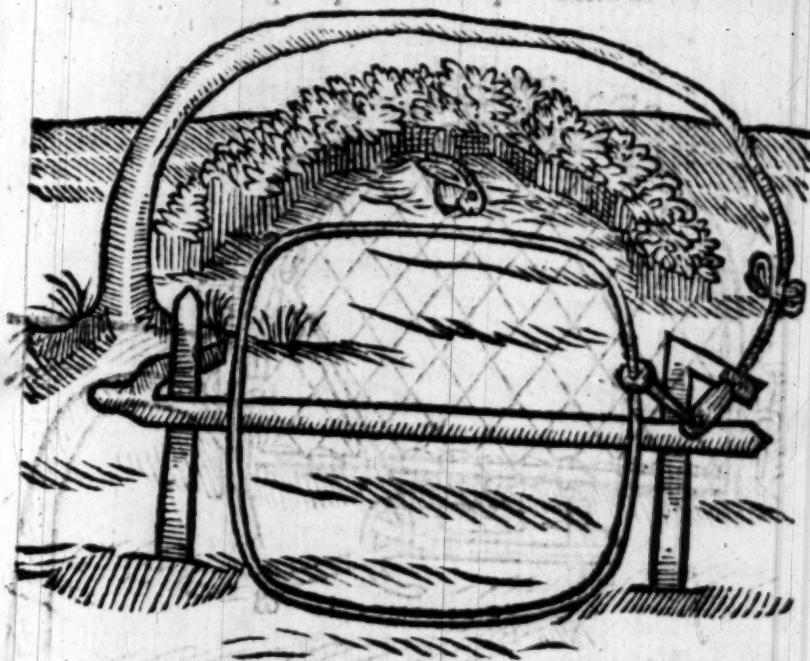
place at your pleasure. His clickets may so be made, that if any Otter, ffox, or other, doe but tread thereon he shall be sone taken. This ye must binde a peece of meate in the middest, and put it on the pricke, and so binde it fast, and in pulling the baite, the clickets will slippe and the springes will rise, and so it will take him. Thus much for this kind of trappe shall be sufficient to vnderstand the order thereof.

The square boxe trappe.



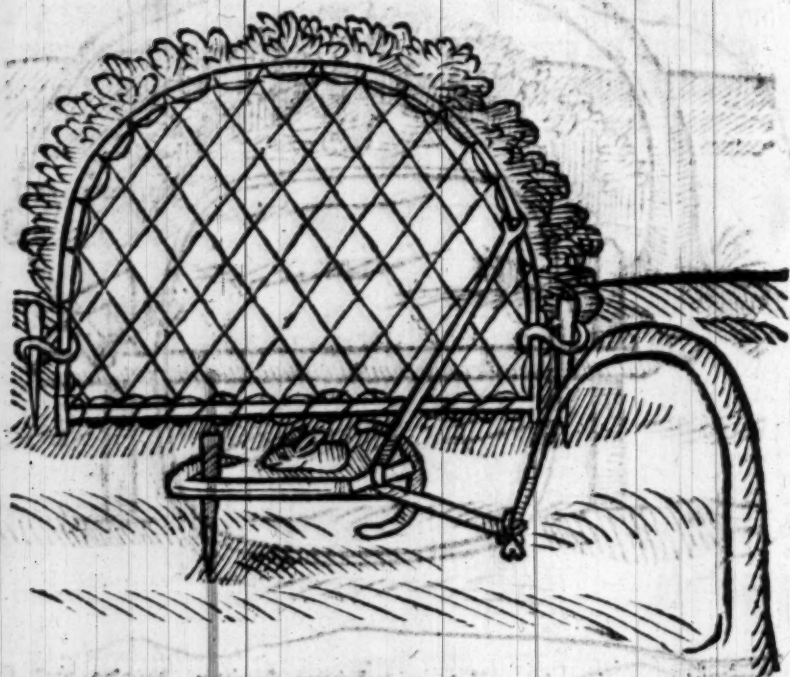
This trappe is to take mice with any small square bore, which bore ye shall set an ende, and make the corner so he may fall of his owne accord. Then tye him vp with a small sticke with a nicke, and set it in the middest to holde vp the corner. Then put cheese on the toppe of the sticke within the bore. So when shee bites the baite, the sticke shakes, and the hidde fallles downe, and so the mouce remaynes in the bore. Thus ye may take many mice with small charge, and sone done.

A Spring for a Buzard or Dunkite.



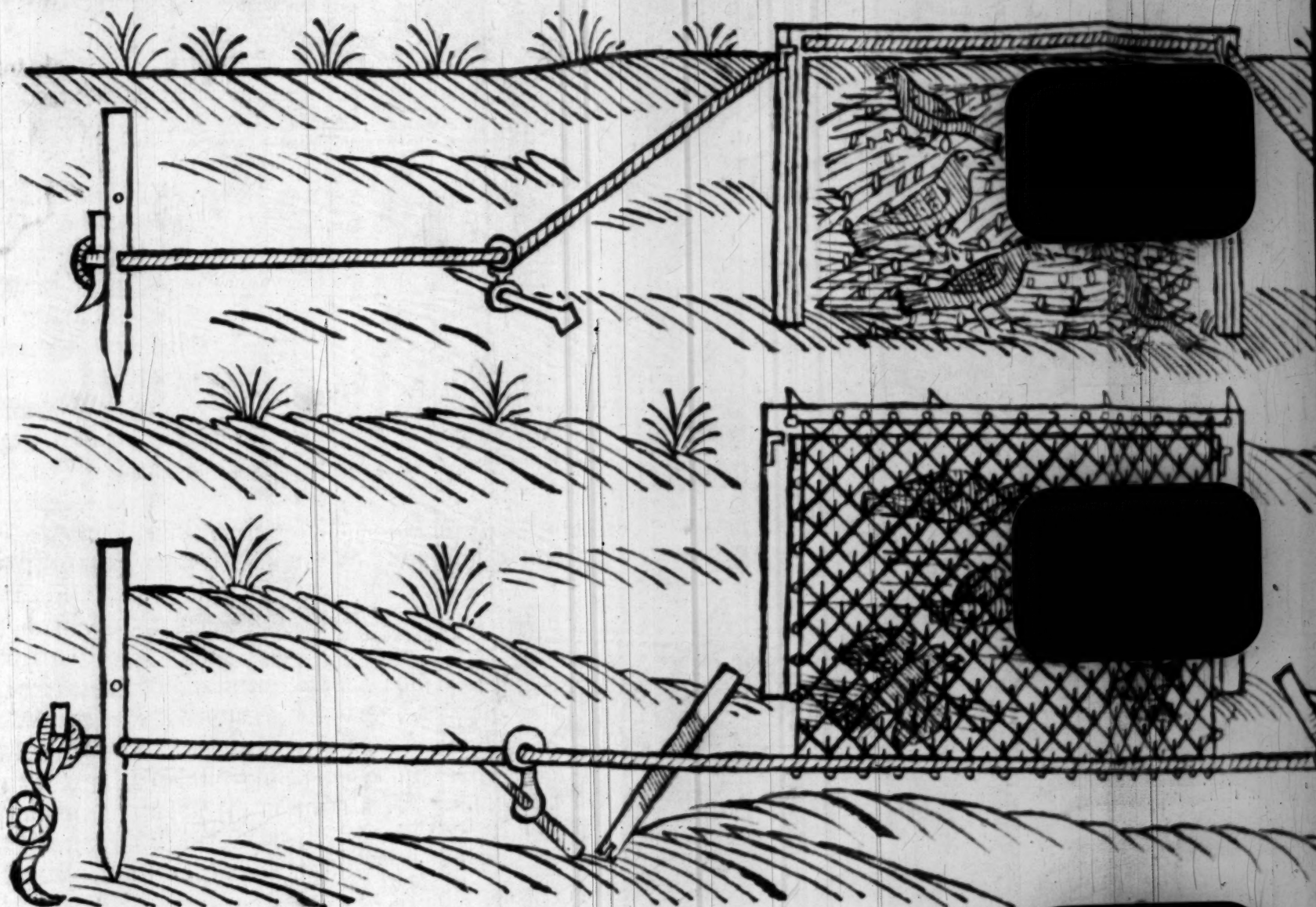
This engine is called a whippe spring, made and set to take Buzardes and kites, and commonly set by a bush side, it may also be set in a plaine, the spring must be of some growing poale, or some rodde set fast in the ground where ye thinke best. There is also two stakes set halfe a yerd a sunder fast in the ground, and that stake with a crooke, must stand towarde the loce of the spring, and tild with a clicket, which clicket aboue must stay vnder the crooke: and the neather end thereof must stand in the nicke of the end of the bridge, which hath a hooke at the other end about the other stake, which bridge must stand thre inches from the ground, and thereon spread your line as ye see, with a shoe buckle to slide some. When baite your bush side made some what hollow that she can come no way to the baite but over the bridge: which baite may be a Conies head, or some cats flesh. Thus much for the spring.

The hope nette for the Buzard, set against some
bush in a plaine or open place.



This engine called the hope nette, is made thus: ye
must haue a good bigge rodde of two inches about, and
bowe him round, so that he be a yeard lie in the middlest.
Then tie his two endes with a small packthreed, within
three quarters and a halfe quarter, which bowed rodde ye
shall put on a peece of some hay net, of an ell long, and the
other side of the net, on the ground line. Then set two pins
fast in the ground, tyde with packthreed to the two lower
endes of the bowed rodde, which must turne easie, and not
stie vp. Then set before your bylge, with hooke and pisme
as ye may see, with a bowed sticke, and a clicket at the o-
ther ende, which clicket is tye with a string reaching to
the side of the hope, and the other part vnto the spring rod,
which rodde must lie on the ground, that when the bylge
is put downe, it flukes the hope ouer the Buzarde and

The Crowe net set or bent



L 4

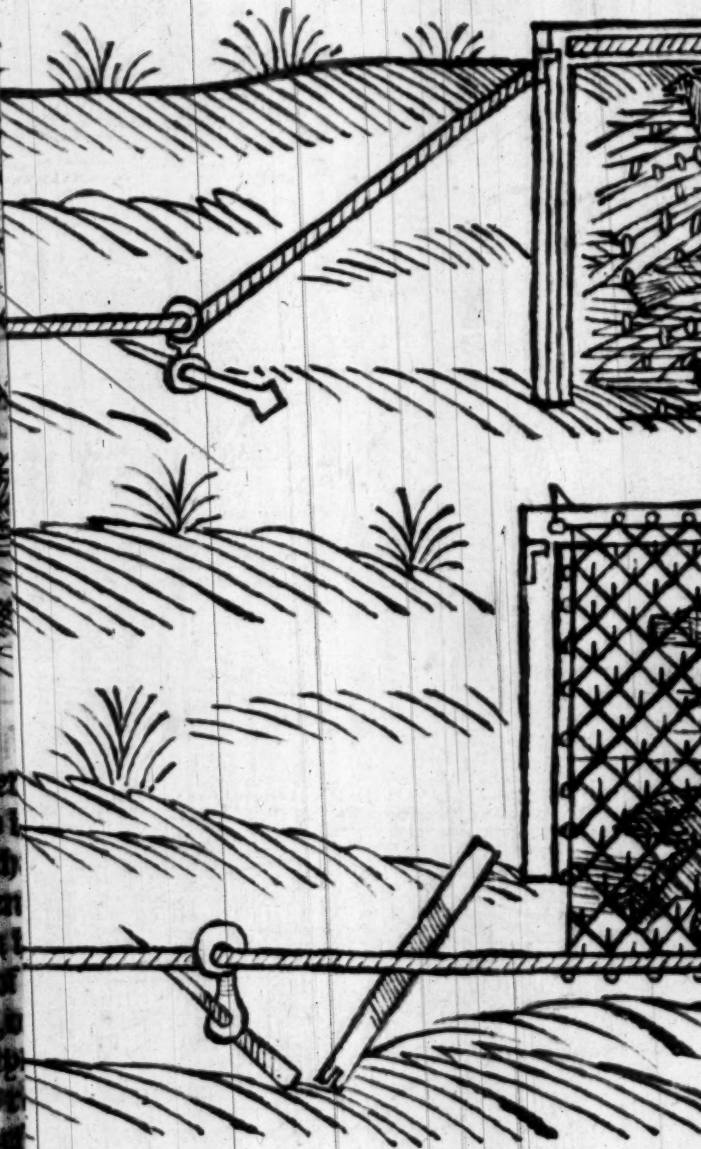
L. 4

bolter:

The hoope nette
bush in



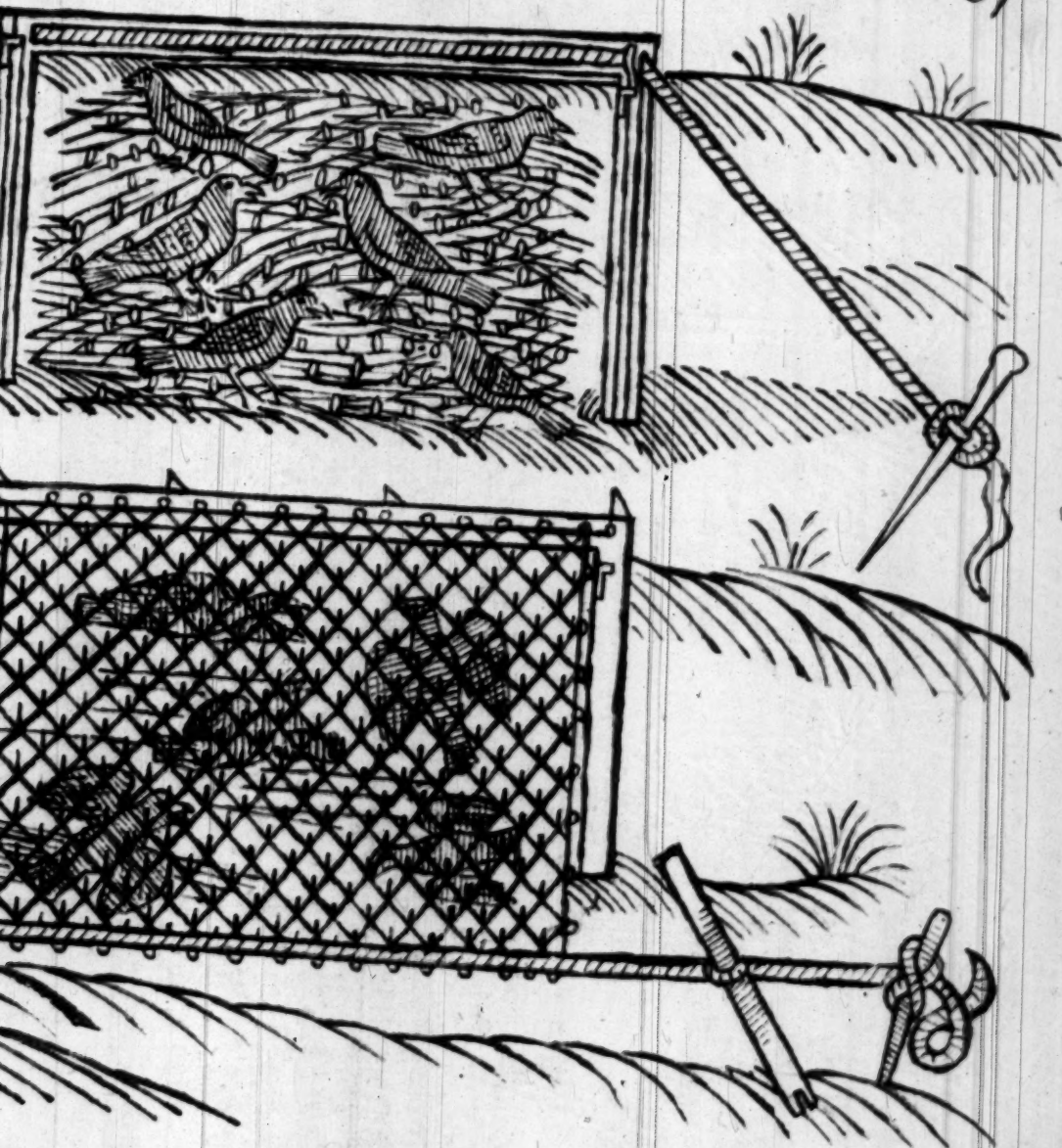
The Crowe net set

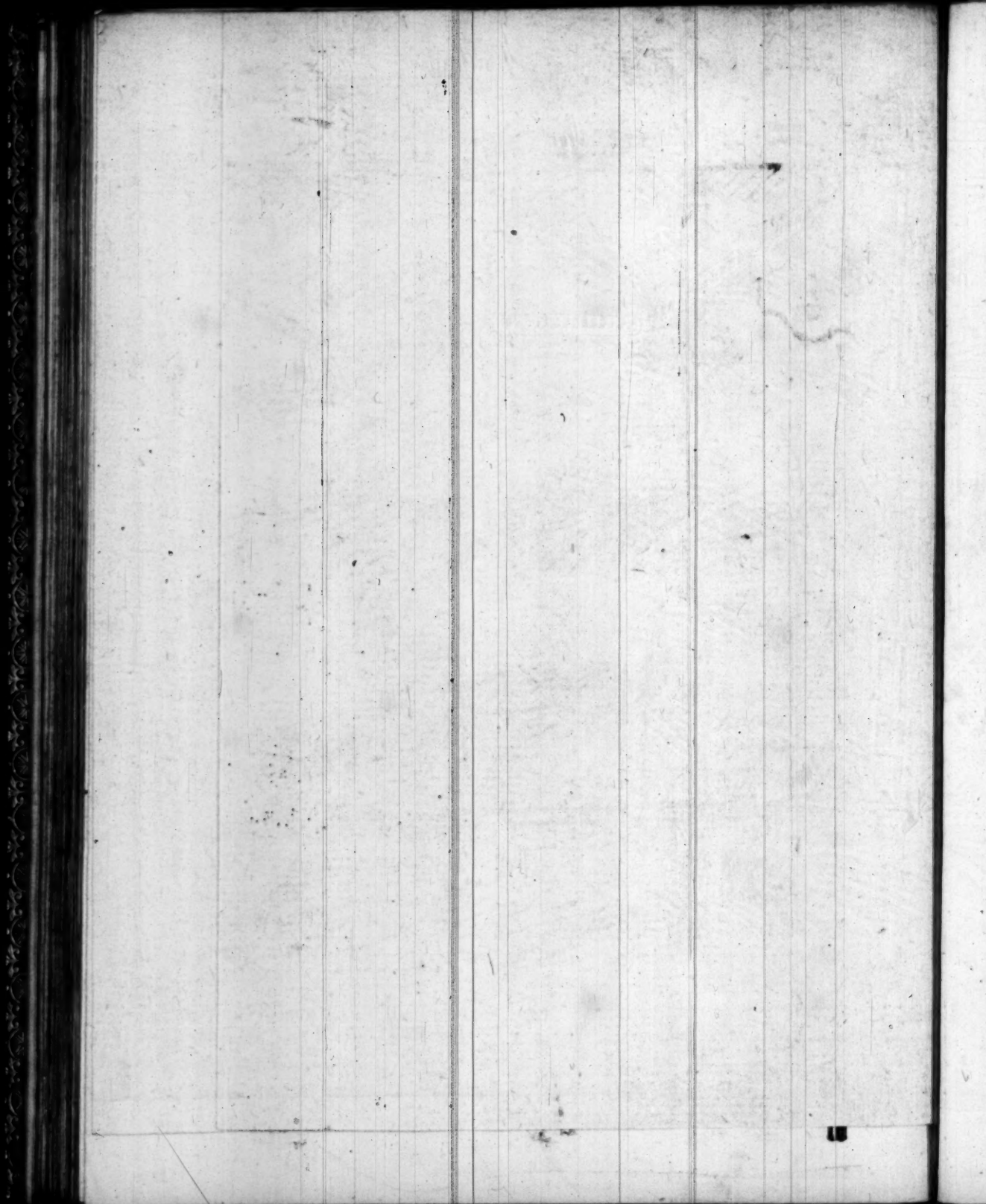


This engine caller
must haue a good
boto him round, so th
Then tie his two en
thre quarters and a
shall put on a peece
other side of the net
fast in the ground, w
endes of the bowes
lie vp. Then let be
as ye may see, with
ther ende, which ch
the side of the hoope,
which rodde must lie
is put downe, it plac

we net set or bent

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so holden it still do one; which hope must be set up right a-
gainst some bush, and covered with some light fearne. And
this is an excellent way in winter to take them.

The order for setting and drawing the chaffe nette,
for Crowes and Sparrowes, as hereafter
shall be declared.

Ye shall first make your trenches for your nette, and
staues, according to the length of each thereof, and
your sayd trenches and staues, to be without the ends
of your net. First pinne downe the backe line of your nette
in the trench, with foure small hooked pinnes, so done, then
measure thre peardes from the further end of your net, and
there knocke downe a stake, and tie your drawing line ther-
at. But set your stake so that your line, and net may fall
straight when he is drawen: then knocke downe in the
two upper endes of your chaffe trenches, two hooked pins
to holde your two staues, as ye may see in their places.
Then measure from the nere end of your backe line, fise
peardes toward your hande, and there knocke downe an-
other stake, and fasten your pull thereat, and drawe your
line through it, and pull your line so farre as ye will drawe
your net, and there you must knocke downe another strong
stake with a hole throught a fote above the ground, & there
tie your drawing line to a short sticke to drawe by when ye
will, and tie your line so tight it may come kisse in ben-
ding your net. Then bent it, and put your line in the
notch of your further stake, and fasten it to the hooked pin
in the trench, till ye have bent the other stake in the nere
trench. Then gather up your net, and lay it vnder your
line in the trench, so done: couer your net and staues, with
some short strawe or chaffe, and couer your drawing line
with fearne or such like. Then baite your shype wth the
backe line, with offall corne, or chaffe mixt with oates,
seedes or such like: and let it so remaine thre or foure daies,
if ye will, without laying your nette, so they will be the

holder to come when your net is layde, and the more
number will knowe, and not leave the nette. Also your
staues for the Sparrowe net commonly must be twelue
handfuls long, or nigh foure fote: and the casting staues
for your Rooke net, may well be a handfull longer. The
length betwene your staues and trenches for your Spar-
rowe net must be two and twentie fote, or according to
the length of your net. And so for your Rooke net. Your
backe line may be a small line, but your drawing line had
need be strong, and somewhat bigger than a halpeny hal-
tar, to way downe the net. Some doe vse to lay stones,
and cloddes by, (if he drawe alone) to lay them on the out
sides of the nette, while hee takes or kills the Crows.
Wherefore if these nets were vsed in each parish thorough
England, according to the statute: there would not be the
tenth Crowe alliue, which is now in this Realme, with
in these selue yeares, and as some doe iudge, the Crows
and birdes doe eate and spoyle as much graine yearly, as
would goe nigh to finde all the people and cattell of the gre-
test shiere in England for one yeare. For it is thought they
deuour & spoyle yearly in and for each parish in this Realme
of this graine, viij. bushels. There is counted two & fiftie
thoulande parishes, so then there is two and fiftie quarters
of graine destroyed yearly by Crows and such like, be-
sides a number of other pultrie about mens houses deuori-
red by Crows and kyttes, and chiefly it is thought, tho-
rough the negligence of slouthfull husbandes, which yearly
toyles and labours to sowe corne, and regards not after
the sowing of the same, or yet to wage or giue to other (ac-
cording to the statute) that would in winter and other
times be glad to take paine to take & destroy them. Thus
I haue declared touching the destruction of corne by crows
and such like, and the profite and gaine that would come
thereby, in vsing the saide nettes in each parish thorough
the Realme which nets may well be vsed all the winter,
and also from March till Midsummer or somewhat after.
Ye may also baite your shype, with fleshy, or some carrion,

and

Engines and Traps.

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And so ye may take hertes, flesh Crookes, Ravens, and such like, when ye see cause. The laying your nette is easie, but to make him cast well, is all in the setting the taylor pinne, and placing the pully stake, in drawing your upper line. Also in July and August ye may well use the lime bush, and the call for Sparrowes.

A baite to kill Rattes and Mice.

Take of Argentum sublimatum, of regall, and of Arsenicke, of each a dram, with twentie figges of the fattest, one ounce of basell nuts cleane pild and beaten, twelve walnuts pild, and halfe a pound of wheaten meale, also a pound and two ounces of hogges grease, with a little hony beaten and kneaded with the foresaide simples. First beat all into fine pouders, and then mixe them all together, so done, then make them into little pellets, and lay them in your house where ye shall thinke good, for the Rattes to receive, and set water by them. Taken out of Dutch. Or you may take swete creame mixt with sugar, and laid in Shells and strowe the fine powder of Arsenicke thereon.

Another compound for Rattes.

Take swete creame, and mixe it well with sugar, then take the crummes of white bread, with small peeces, and put therein, and make it somewhat thicke. Then make it seeth, and stirre it still till it be as thicke as pappe, then take it off the fire, and put therein of scraped cheese, and stirre it all well together: so done, take the fine powder of regall, and powder of Arsenicke, and put it therein, and stirre it well all together: so ye may lay it on Shells, or hole Stones, where ye shall thinke best: yet some herein, will but strow the saide pouders thereon, when they have layde it, and it will serve so very well, or make the herbe Wedelion in powder, and lay it on your meate, which herbe is the field clof.

An other way for the same.

TAke of faire colde water, and mire it with fine wheate flower, and then worke it well all together, & see there be no lumps of flower unbroken, then boyle it softly, and stirre it allwayes for burning: and when it wareth thicke put in sugar, then take it from the fire, and mire it with a little clarified hony, and being thicke like pappe, put therein as much as ye shall see good, of the fine powder of Arsenicke, and then beate and stirre it all well together, and so when it is colde, ye may lay it where ye shall thinke good.

A baite for Mice.

TAke swete butter, ginsale, and the pappe of a roasted apple, with a quantitie of wheate flower, and sugar. Then worke these all together, and put therein of the powder of Argentum sublimatum, so worke it well together like a paste, and so make it into small pellets, and laye it where ye thinke good.

Another to kill Mice. *¶* Dioscorides.

TAke the powder of white Eleborie, otherwise called rindling powder, and mire it with barley meale. Then put to honny, and make a paste thereof, then bake it, & seeth it, & scie it, and it will kill those mice that eaten thereof.

Another for Mice.

TAke of barley meale a quantitie, and mire therewith clarified hony: then put thereto a quantitie of the powder finely beaten of Antimoneum, which is like unto red glasse, also put therein a little clarified shepes suet, then beate and worke them all together, and make it in paste, and vse it as the othor afoze rehearsed, ye may put of sugar thereto.

Engines and Traps.

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therein if ye list: and here is to be noted, that wher ye shall lay these baytes asoforsayde in your houses, ye must then keepe all other things from your Rattes and Mice, or else ye shall not haue your purpose of them fulfilled, which may be layde for Pies and Crows.

An other for Rats, Mice, Woolfes, or Foxes.

TAke the roote of an herbe called in Latine, Aconitum: in English, Wolfesbane: and make it into a fine powder, then stowe of that powder on flesh, or other thing what ye wil, and it shall kill them soone after they haue taken it.

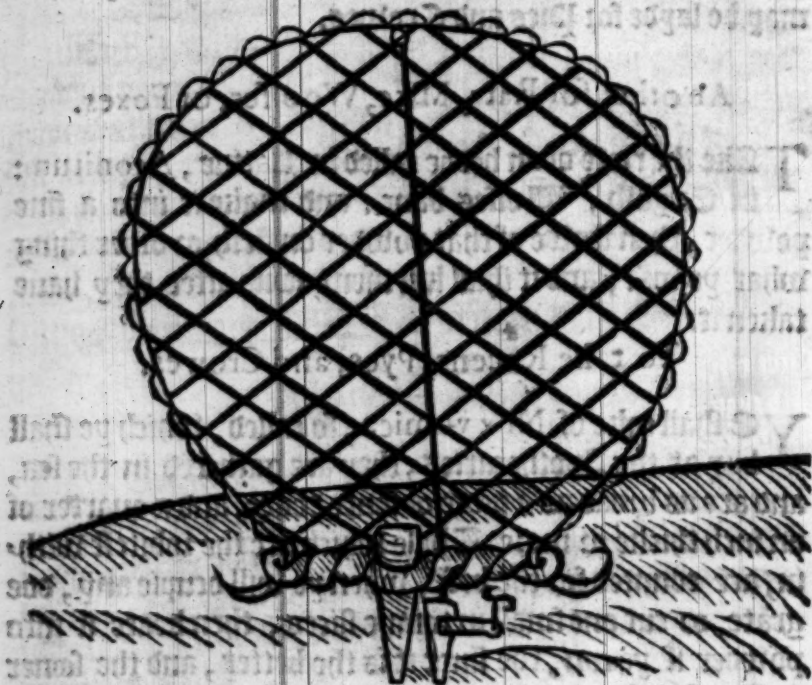
To take Ravens, Pyes, and Crows.

YE shall take of Nux vomica, so called, which ye shall buy at the Apothecaries, they are gathered in the sea, and are as broad as a peece of foure pence, and a quarter of an inch thicke or more. Those which are the whitest within, are counted for the best, when ye will occupie any, doe grate, or cut one small in thinne slices, then beate it into powder if ye can, the finer it is the better, and the sooner will make the Crows or Pyes to fall. Put of the sayde powder into a peece of flesh, and so lay it abroad, and ye shall soone see Pie, or Crowe or Raven take it. When must ye watch him a while after, and ye shall perceiue him to fall downe, then must ye follow to take him. But if ye let him remaine one quarter of an houre, he will recover againe, for this nux vomica it doth but make them drunke, and drie for a time. The Rye I haue not scene taken, for he will cast it up againe.

The Spring net for Buzard or other kind of foule.

This spring net or hope net, is to take the Buzarde on the plaine, or to take Crows, Pyes, or other small birdes with their naturall baites, as the worme for the Blackbird, the Springale: it may be made with a hope of wood, or of yrne, or Steele wyar, ye must bring the endes

together forthe as ye shall thinke good. Then lap those ends
with horse haire, or packthread, so as about the ends as ye
see good: then put a pinne of yene, or of wood, betwene the



saide haire or line. Then turne & twist the haire as ye do for
a mouce trappe, so thicke as ye shall see cause, so knocke that
yene pin into the ground where ye will set your net. Then
take a small string that must be tye in the midst of y hope,
which string must haue a knot at the end, so put it vnder the
weath of haire, and thorow a hole in a pinne of wood set in
the ground before the yene pin, and let the knot of the same
string, rest in the sayd hole. Then fill the said hole with an
other short pinne of wood made blunt, putting it slight into
the hole, to stay the knot of the string that keepest downe
the net, and on that short pinne, make a hole, or slit, & put
a thorne with a baite thereon: and when any thing do touch
the baite, the short pinne will some fall, and the string slips
through the hole, and so the net turnes suddenly vpon the
soulle. Thus much for ordering this kinde of net.

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